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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 24.— BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

G. I. P. MEN REAFFIRM STRIKE DECISION.

Extraordinary Meeting Of Union At Manmad.

FIGHT FOR LIVING WAGE.

Mr. Ruikar On Workers' Right To Strike.

MANMAD, Jan. 27.

"We have all assembled to-day on a great historic occasion, when you are called upon to arrive at very momentous decision, affecting your future destinies. The situation under which we are meeting to-day is very grave and serious and requires the utmost care and thought on your part" said Mr. Ruikar prsiding over an extraordinary meeting of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union held yesterday at Manmad.

After tracing history of the protracted negotiations between the Agent, G. I. P. Railway and Union, he pointed out that the results so far achieved were negligible and that the proposed strike on February 4 was unavoidable if they are to have an honourable settlement of their grievances.

THEIR DEMANDS.

Continuing Mr. Ruikar said: "We naturally attached greater importance to our demands, about (1) Non-victimisation of Union workers, (2) No wrongful dismissal or discharge of any Railway Employee (3) "proper" increase in the starvation wages and minimum living wage (4) an eight-hour day (5) proper passes to menial and clerical staff and Union officials, (6) sufficient uniforms and waterproofs to out-door staff (7) abolition of racial discrimination (8) periodical medical examination (9) proper promotion to Parel and Matunga Workshop employees stopped on Rs. 41, 60 and 71 (10) no dismissal or discontinuance of workshop apprentices (11) supply of free residential passes and sufficient watchmen and danger flagmen to Engineering Gangmen.

"HOISTING THE WAR FLAG.

We assured the Agent that if these demands were granted, the Union would be prepared to reconsider its decision. We offered the hand of fellowship and waived the flag of peace but the Agent has spurned our hand of fellowship and hoisted the war flag. Instead of trying to arrive at an honourable compromise with the Union, the Agent has come out with a pompous threat of declaring the strike illegal, and sending the poor railway employees to jail; instead of bread, the Agent has hurled stones at us."

TRADES DISPUTES ACT.

Mr. Ruikar further argued why Trade Disputes Act should not be enforced in this case and pointed out that the Union has thus adhered strictly both to the spirit and letter of the Trades Disputes Act and said if inspite of all this Government decides to put into force the penal clauses of the Act, the results will be simply disastrous and added the reported decision of the Bombay Government to call out the 1st Battalion of the Auxiliary Force of the G. I. P. Railway is not likely to make matters smooth.

LEGALITY OF STRIKE.

Arguing the legality of declaring the strike, Mr. Ruikar said: "Strike is the birth-right of every worker; this right has received the sanction of the law of the land and no less an authority than Sir B. N. Mitra, Law Member of the Executive Council of the Government of India, has publicly acknowledged this right and has assured the workers that they could not be penalised for having recourse to it. Section 17 and 18 of the T. U. Act have even given protection to the T. U. officials and the Union itself from criminal and civil liablity in respect of acts done in furtherance of Trades Disputes.

"BLACK ACT" FOR WORKERS.

The Trades Disputes Act—the Black Act—for the workers of India, has no doubt curtailed this right of the workers in public utility service, by making it incumbent on the employee to give 14 days notice of his intention to strike; our Union has erred on the safe side and has given notices; one before nearly a month and a half and another within 15 days. The notice given by the Union is a perfectly valid notice on behalf of its own members and the other Railway Employees too. No personal notice is necessary and the employee's notice, through their representative i. e. the Union is perfectly valid under the Trades Disputes Act. The Union is registered under the Trades Union Act and is also recognised by the Administration. Section 2 (b) of the Constitution, Rules and Regulation, of the Union authorises the Union to consider the various disabilities with regard to their work and wages and try to bring about their removal by all lawful and constitutional means. The Agent by having recognised the Union, being fully cognisant of this power of the Union, has accepted the representative character of the Union and its capacity to act on behalf of the employees and its members and therefore can under no circumstances claim any individual notice from any employee under the Trades Disputes Act."

The main demands of the Union for the fulfilment of which a strike is declared, have been just now referred to by me; the other demands relate to (1) formation of representatives of the Union and the Administration, (2) proper leave for menial and clerical staff, (3) proper holidays, (4) abolition of daily wage system, (5) abolition of present service agreement bond, (6) proper consideration of individual complaints, (7) proper management of the Mutual Benefit Society.

Mr. Ruikar speaking on the Agent's reply to their demands said: "It is beautifully vague and indefinite statement, couched in usual official language, which leads us nowhere."

GOOD RESPONSE FROM WORKERS

Referring to the response from workers in regard to the proposed strike the speaker said: "I hope you will agree with me that the response that the Union has been receiving for the strike, is simply wonderful and unprecedented; this clearly shows that the strike is not an engineered one, but is the result of the utter despair and helpless of the Railway workers. Every important railway station, like Victoria Terminus, Kalyan, Poona, Lonavla, Dhond, Manmad, Shahabad, Wadi, Bhusawal, Nagpur, Itarsi, Jhansi, Bina, Agra, etc., have expressed their perfect willingness to strike on the 4th of February."

FIGHTING FOR LIVING WAGE.

He exhorted the men to be well disciplined and united.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Deshpande, Secretary, Trade Union Congress, Mr. Joglekar in Meerut Jail have sent messages wishing success to the proposed strike.

STRIKE DECISION AFFIRMED.

The meeting unanimously resolved that the Agent's reply was most disappointing, and unsatisfactory it decided on strike on 4th February at seven in the morning.

A Committee consisting of Messrs. Ruikar, Ginwala, Kulkarni, Purandare was fully authorised to prolong strike if necessary after the 4th and arrive at an honourable compromise.

An open mass meeting of 4,000 workers was held. Messrs. Ruikar, Kulkarni, Purandare, Chitale and other centre-representatives addressed the meeting and exhorted them to have the railway strike on the 4th February observed in perfect peace.

The meeting unanimously decided to strike work on the 4th. Wild scenes of enthusiasm prevailed. The meeting terminated with shouts of "Victory to Workers".—Free Press.

KING NADIR KHAN SPEAKS OUT.

—:o:—

"Never Been On Good Terms With Amanullah"

ADMISSION TO A FRENCH SCHOLAR.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 27.

M. Hakim, the well-known French Oriental scholar, who visited Afghanistan in the early days of Bacha Saqao's regime, having been deputed by the French Government to do so, one his arrival here from Kabul, stated that the present day Afghanistan was a sick country, but King Nadir Khan was a competent physician, under whose wise guidance the country must enter on a new era of prosperity.

When he bade farewell to King Nadir Khan, the latter pointed to a French book on the table and showing certain extracts which violently denounced his assumption of the throne, "contrary to promise", observed: "I never made such a promise to Ex-King Amanullah, and the world knows that I was not on good terms with Ex-King Amanullah".—A. P.

ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK TO CONTINUE.

No Decision As Yet Regarding Policing.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

It is understood that the deadlock over the policing of the Assembly is likely to continue another week.

The Viceroy, who herd yesterday President Patel's view fully, may also grant interviews to party leaders to understand their points of view, before raising the matter in the Executive Council; as the question is one for decision, not by the Governor-General, but by the Governor-General-in-Council.

So far no way out of the deadlock has been found.—A. P.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS.

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 27.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel had conversations this afternoon with Messrs. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, N. C. Kelkar, and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

It is understood that the subject of the talk was issues arising out of yesterday's meeting between the Viceroy and Mr. Patel over the question of policing of the inner precincts of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

Ballot For Non-Official Resolutions.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

The ballot held to-day for non-official resolutions in the Legislative Assembly on February 11 places at the top of the agenda an interesting resolution to be moved by Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya urging that Delhi be made into a Governor's Province by the inclusion of Ambala and Meerut divisions in the present Delhi administrative area.

Other resolutions tabled are those of Messrs. Naidu and K. V Rangaswami Ayengar regarding prohibitive duties in the Strait Settlements and Mr. Ghuznavi's motion on the Wakf Administration.—A. P.

SUBHAS AND COMRADES STILL IN JAIL.

—:o:—

High Court Wants Time To Read Judgment.

GOVT. OPPOSE RELEASE ON BAIL.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Justices Pearson and Patterson admitted appeal filed on behalf of Subhas Bose, Dr. J M. Das Gupta, Kiransankar Ray and others.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, counsel praying for their release on bail till the disposal of the appeal said that admission of appeal practically resurrected the presumption of innocence of the accused. The court had no right to ask for an undertaking as the condition precedent to bail under the law. Mr. Justice Pearson wanted to read the judgment and postpored consideration of the matter.

The Crown opposed release of the accused on unconditional bail.

Sjt Purushottam Ray, Secretary, Burrabazar Congress Committee, Susil Banerji, Benoy Roy and Deben Bose were allowed bail on certain conditions.—Free Press.

SEN GUPTA'S HEALTH.

—:o:—

Set Back Owing To Participation.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

There was a decided set-back in the condition of Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta's health, following his participation in Saturday's Conversation meeting and this morning's flag hoisting ceremony.

The South Calcutta Congress procession while passing in front of Mr. Sen-Gupta's house was greeted by him from a window, being helped out of bed.—Free Press.

—:o:—

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

—:o:—

A Correction.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Communique:—

In Gazette of India of Saturday, January 25th, the nomination of Sir Jehangir Coovarji Coyajee, B.A., Professor of Political Economy, Presidency College, Calcutta, to the Council of State is announced. By a mistake it has been announced in one newspaper that Sir Cawasji Jehangir has been nominated to the Council of State and this communique is issued in order to prevent any misunderstanding arising out of this mistake and to make it clear that the gentleman nominated to the Council of State is Sir Jehangir Coovarjee Coyajee, Professor of Political Economy, Presidency College, Calcutta.—A. P.

NO TRIAL BY JURY FOR MEERUT ACCUSED.

Superhuman Task For Jurors To Follow Evidence, Says Judge.

NO SPECIAL CLAIM FOR BRITISH ACCUSED.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, this morning rejected the application of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case asking for the transfer of the case to the High Court and for trial by Jury.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru appearing with Messrs. R. S. Pandit Sinha and Farid Ansari for the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case urged the transfer of trial to High Court and a jury trial.

Counsel argued that the case was a big one and would take three to four months at a moderate estimate. If there was any conviction there was sure to be an appeal to High Court and that would cost more money. Therefore on financial grounds and convenience the case should be transferred to High Court. Moreover in certain respects the case was of an unusual character. The majority of the accused being arrested in Bombay and Calcuta, if trial had been held at those placed they would have had advantage of High Court and jury trial. They were being deprived of a valuable right owing to the case being tried at Meerut.

ENGLISHMEN'S INHERENT RIGHT.

The third ground related to the three Englishmen among the accused, Spratt, Bradley and Hutchinson. Counsel submitted that they claimed, as Englishmen, trial by jury as an inherent right. It was a common law right which they had brought from England and they retained it under the provisions of the Government of India Act. They could not be deprived of that right and being joint accused with the other accused the whole trial ought to be tried by jury.

The Chief Justice wanted to know whether, if the three Englishmen and committed offence themselves, could they claim trial by jury and under what provision of law? Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru replied that they should make such claim by common law right which could not be taken away by the legislature. As far as the three Englishmen were concerned their right remained unaffected.

BENEFIT OF A "MATURE JUDGE."

Having regard to the difficulty of the case and the feeling existing in respect of it, it was desirable that the case should be heard in High Court, as the accused would thereby also have the benefit of a mature judge.

MR. LANGFORD'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Langford James who appeared with Mr. Khairat Nabi replying submitted that because three of the accused were Englishmen they could not set aside the normal procedure. There was no provision in the criminal procedure code where, in a warrant case, they could demand trial by jury. The Magistrate had refused similar application and the Sessions Judge had upheld the order which was final and could not be reversed. The theory of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, of Englishmen carrying the right of trial by jury on their backs, had never been advanced since the change in law. No good ground had been shown for transfer and he had really no case to meet.

CHIEF JUDGE'S ORDER.

The Chief Justice passing orders said it was case of unusual gravity but not of unusual difficulty and section 526 Cr. P. C. did not contemplate heavy cases. Cases of this character often happened and His Lordship referred to the Chauri Chaura case in which over 170 persons were on trial and immense volume of evidence was taken which was tried in ordinary way.

His Lordship dealt at length with the question of three English accused and remarked that the Sessions Judge had given excellent reasons why it was not expedient for the ends of justice that the case should be tried by jury.

"SUPERHUMAN" TASK FOR JURORS.

It would be a superhuman task for jury to sit for three to four months and keep recollection of large number of documents and follow evidence of 300 witnesses on each side. The only satisfactory way was that the case should be tried by a single judge.

His Lordship disagreed with the proposition that English accused had inherent right to claim by jury. His Lordship rejected the application and ordered that case in Meerut should proceed as quickly as possible.—A. P.

Satrap's Tour Through Famine Stricken Area.

—:o:—

ETAWAH, Jan. 27.

Sir Malcolm Hailey yesterday visited Muttra, and rode through parts of the Mat and Chhata tahsils, inspecting the famine work lately opened there.—A. P.

Rangoon.—Four persons Messrs. Auzam, Narayanrao, Khan and Daniel are contesting for the seat in the legislative council vacated by Mr. S. A. S. Tyabjee recently in obedience to Congress mandate.—Free Press.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., has tendered resignation of the office of presidentship of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee. It is understood that Responsivists holding offices in Provincial District and Taluka Congress organisations will be following suit.

AT THE CONGRESS HOUSE.

A huge crowd listening to the speech of Mr. Khadilkar at the Congress House, where the National flag was unfurled by Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures 1 To 4 Points Higher.

TRADE SUPPORT.

TRADE SUPPORT.

The New York Cotton Futures market opened at unchanged prices and declined about 4 points on easier Liverpool cables. However at the decline there was some short covering and trade buying which rallied prices 6 points. The market closed at a small rise of 1 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 17.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.93c.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 21.000 bales and imports were 17.000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and closed weak at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 3 points at 9.37d. per lb and sales were 3,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton Futures were quiet and closed at a decline of 1 point.

Cotton markets remain neglected owing to great uncertainty about the acreage question. There is marked absence of speculative enterprise. Although the technical situation of the market seems sound but in the absence of any unfavourable crop development there seems little chance for any expansion in trading. The operators are waiting and watching consumption of raw material.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW

The market has been comparatively quiet during the week under review, traders apparently being inclined to wait for developments in the Spots situation or for the new crop start. Trade buying and covering checked declines, while advances encountered liquidation and some Southern selling.

The most general opinion appears to be that, in view of the trade recession, supplies are sufficient for the season and that prices are maintained by the Farm Board Loan policies rather than by the state of trade. Such views evidently limit speculative interest and promote a hand-to-mouth buying policy.

Ginnings were about as expected, but some regard the figures as indicating a crop under Government's December estimate.

Cotton remaining in the fields up to January 16 was subjected to very unfavourable weather and it is doubted whether it can all be picked.

—:o:—

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 17.26 (11-59 a.m.) Lowest 17.20 (10-11 a.m.)

Nordon—24-1-30. "Until acreage uncertainty dispelled, expect narrow fluctuations. Mill situations export demand still unsatisfactory. Favour scalping sales bulges"

Hemelrysk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 8,435,000 "Improvemen Fall River, trade buying."

Munds:—"Cotton market in such state deadlock that opinion nearly future price tendencies little value. However domestir economis conditions showing gradual substantial improvement. Expec "Improvement. Fall River, trade Board and other Government agencies together with Banking power induce acreage reductio Consequently think prices mor likely to advance than to decline."

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following telegram from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 25th:—

New York Friends cable:—"March liquidation beginnin but easily absorbed, althoug causing relative strength Nov Crop believe this tendency wil reverse after March liquidation possibly sooner."

Liverpool friends cable:—"Market without life, some uneasiness finance local market bu consider tone good, statistics bullish. Improvement fall river trade buying."

LINSEED & WHEAT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Wheat Jan.	7-2-0
Wheat May	6-15-3
Linseed May	11-14-6
Castorseed May	8-14-0
Groundnuts Feb.	9-7-0
Gram Punjab May	46-0-0
Mawraseed	7-8-0
Myrabolams	23-0-0
Poppyseed	10-6-0

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

3 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 5 per cent.

Call Money 6 per cent.

One Month 5 1/2 per cent.

Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone of Money market:—Steady.

Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. 1|5 27|32.
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Bank's Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 January.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 February.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|3. March.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 Cash and January.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 276 1|2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Banks Buying T T 275
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 111 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 137 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4.86 9/16 25th inst.
Shanghai London 2/0 1/4 27th inst.
Japan London 2/0 1/4 25th inst
London Paris 123.90 25th inst.
London Belgium 34.930 25th inst
London Switzerland 25.19 25th inst.
London Italy 93.00 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-10 1/2 24th inst.: £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 9/16 24th inst.; 20 11/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 24th inst.; 20 1/2 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 1/2 24th inst.; 44 3/4 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 31/32 per cent. 24th inst; 3 31/32 per cent. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent. 24th inst.; 4 per cent 25th inst.
Imperial Ban; Rate 7 per cent
Ban; of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent nominal.
3 mos. 5 1/2 per cent.
6 mos. 5 per cent.
12 mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

—:o:—

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Our market has ruled quiet today both in respect of ready as well as forward positions.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/14 per cwt F B H
S S Hankow Maru Rs. 6/13 per cwt F B H
S S Tamatsu Maru Rs. 6/12 per cwt F B H
S S Queda Rs. 6/12 per cwt F B H
Shipment January Rs. 6/12 per cwt F B H
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 6/14/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment March Rs. 6/15/6 per cwt F B H
Shipment April Rs. 7 1/6 per cwt F B H
S R B Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/3 per cwt.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 6 15 per cwt F B H
Beet Sugar:—
Jan-March Rs. 6/12 per cwt F B H
Tone:—Quiet.

—:o:—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bengal	210/222
Mathia	235/242
Khandeish	242/248
Akola/Khamgaon	250/255
Nagpur/Wardha	263/272
Barsi/Kurduwadi	240/248
Jalna/Aurangabad	243/248
Nagar/Vambori	242/247
Purna/Parbani	260/285
Khandwa/Sanavad	250/255
Indore/Ujjain	248/282
Miraffi/Sangl 1	292/214
Coompta	285/305
Tirupur/Cambodia	360/365

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 510 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 pper ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120 per ton.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 300|4 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled very steady and improved buying. There was some straddle buying against sales at Liverpool which hardened prices to Rs. 301. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 4 points and a further rise of 1 point added but the Bombay selling seems to have depressed prices at Liverpool. This weakness was reflected here and prices declined to Rs. 299|12. However, there was steady improvement towards the close on renewed buying and quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	300	4	0
Broach J.-A.	310	4	0
Oomra March	202	4	0
Oomra May	258	12	0
Oomra July	265	12	0
Bengal March	210	8	0
Bengal May	217	8	0
Broach A.-M. highest	301	0	0
Broach A.-M. lowest	299	12	0

BULLION.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan 27.

London ready 20/13
London forward 20/9
China opening 2/0/4
China closing 2/0/4
America opening 45/2
Ready 48/10
Maha opening 47/2
Maha closing 47/2
Falgoon opening 46/8
Falgoon lowest 46/6
Falgoon closing 46/10
Teji-Mandi:—
Maha 1/2
Falgoon 1/12

—:o:—

GOLD—
Ready 21/5/3
Maha 21/6/9
Falgoon 21/7/0
N Ready 21/9/0
N Manor 21/9/6

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 27.

London Silver market being steady and China Cross being 2-0-f the local market opened steady but Maha delivery declined to Rs. 46/15. At this level there was some recovery and prices improved to Rs. 47/2. Fagan delivery quotation is at a discount of As. 8 under fears of Import duty. The spot quotation is keeping firm owing to hold of bulls Double option premium for Maha is Rs. 1/3 and Fagan is Rs. 1/13.

WHEAT CROP IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

—:o:—

ESTIMATE AS OF JAN. 10.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following preliminary memorandum of the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Indian States, for the season 1929-30:

On an average of the five years ending 1927-28, the area under wheat crop in the territory to which this forecast relates has represented some 6.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

So far the information is incomplete. The total area already reported in the Presidency proper is 1,142,000 acres in British Districts and 198,000 acres in Indian States. In Sind, 518,000 and 26,000 acres respectively; total 1884 thousand acres or 3-7 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but 20.1 per cent. over decennial average at the same date.

The area decreased generally in Presidency due to unsuitability of sowing rains, but increased in Sind owing to good inundation and sufficient water supply. Sowings commenced normally by middle October and continued till about end of November.

The condition of the crop is not quite satisfactory in Gujarat due to the prevalence of cloudy weather in November and December. In the Deccan the crop is progressing well almost everywhere except in the north where it is suffering somewhat from deficient moisture. The crop in Karnatak is thriving well generally but an attack of rust is reported in places. The Sind crop is satisfactory on the whole, though early sown wheat has been slightly damaged by locusts. Irrigated crops are doing well generally.

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

1st Sept. to 23rd Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	25-1-30	This year.
Europe	6,931	323,766
Japan & China	9,900	481,009
Coast Ports	100	8,692
Up-country by Rail	....	47,172
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	57,384
Total	16,931	918,114

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Mar. per bushel Dols. 1.22-1/4—1/8.

May per bushel Dols 1.26-1/2 1/8

July per bushel Dols. 1.27-7/8 1/8.

STOCKS & SHARES

Rather Steady Session.

MONTH—END SQUARING.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The Bombay Stock Exchange displayed steadier feeling with marked absence of selling pressure. There was some improvement in Bombay Dyeing and Fazal Shares particularly. There was also some transfer business and owing to no disturbance. Yesterday, there was some change in the general feeling. Of course there is nothing in the general situation for any early rise in values as no important change has taken place in the fundamental situation. There is no good demand for cloth and money market continues tight. The textile industry is passing through bad

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 637, 40,31, 41, 37, 38.
Century 232; 33; 31; 32.
Colaba 122.
Crescent 66.
Fazul 462; 65; 62; 66; 61; 65.
Indore 337; 32
Madhowji 11.
Nagpur 416; 15.
New Great 133.
Pearl 231; 33; 30.
Simplex 28-2; 30.
Swadeshi 337, 33.
Burma 726; 27; 26.
Hydro 11015; 2; 6; 3; 5.
Tram 133.
Deff. 247; 48; 47; 50; 48; 50; 49-6.
Ord. 48-8; 49-4.
Bundi 15-6; 10.
Indian 230; 28; 33.
Katni Ord. 178.
Alcock 250; 51.

periods and in the absence of my protection there is no chance for any improvement. The recent rise in Fazal shares is not backed up with sound reason and seems to be the clever move of Bulls. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 637 and after improving to Rs. 640|- prices again reacted to Rs. 637|- At this level there was some enquiry which hardened prices to Rs. 641|- and finally closed at Rs. 333|- Fazal opened at Rs. 462|- and after improving to Rs. 465|- reacted to Rs. 462|- Renewed support hardened prices to Rs. 465|- Pearls opened at Rs. 231|- and closed at Rs. 230|- Bombay Burmah Shares were neglected. Tata Hydros were a shade steady. There was good enquiry for Tata Shares Defds. opened at Rs. 246|- and after advancing to Rs. 350|- closing at Rs. 249|.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 67/8
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 633-12
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil. 2/
Central India 500, 415.
Century 100, 232-8
Colaba Land 122-8
Crescent 100, 66-4.
Fazalbhoy 100, 465.
David 250, nil, 100.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 81-4.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4-6.
Finlay 100, 10y, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 146-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100. 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 5 80.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1025
Indore Malwa 100, 332-8.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 140.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 70.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1350.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 410.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 131-4.
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 136-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45
Pearl 250, 230.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 58.
Simplex 130, 20.
Sholapur 1000 2610.
Sir Shapurjee Broacha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 100. 340.
Tata Mill 25, nil 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 2,250.
Western India Spinning 1,000 720.

BANKS

Bank of India 60 2 xd 94
Baroda 5500 0|8 77.
Central 16-2.
Eastern £5 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1290.
Imperial Contributory 12b 10y 313-12.
Union 5|11 3-3.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f. 12z

CEMENT AND MANGANESS COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 30 xd. 15-10.
Gwalior Cemen 70, 79.
Central India Mining 3.
Indian Cement 233-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-8.
Shahabad Cemen t10y 140.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 11-8.
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni Ord. 178-12.
Katni Def 610.

RAILWAYS

Ahmedabad Prantij 400 61/11/ 772-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-115.
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 94.
Gujarat 100. 2|4|8 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 58-8.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|61, 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 87.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 59.
Tapti Valley xd 667-8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 125.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 622-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101 1105.
Tata Power 1,000 nil 467-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 145.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil x.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 33.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9-8.
New India Assurance (10) 17.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1840.
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, nil 251-14.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 175-10
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F Corporation 726-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-4.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord 49-4.
Tata Iron Def. 249-6.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 52-12
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 9s
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 10s 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10s
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE.

Tata 1st Pref. 130.
Tata 2nd Pref. 70-8.
Andhra Pref. 970
Tata Hydro Pref. 1021-4.
Tata Power Pref 1025.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	25-1-30	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	3,578	193,533
Central India	5,666	174,565
Barsi and Nagar	2,230	137,076
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,153	44,644
Berar	6,727	355,634
Central Provinces	2,533	179,101
Total Oomras	21,887	1,080 543
Dholera	2,794	45,323
N.-W. Provinces	828	120,242
Rajputana	320	20,805
Sind-Punjab	1,208	97,574
Broach	1,502	37,425
Coompta & Dharwar	407	42,010
Westerns-Northerns	108	13,034
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,767
Persian		209
American		3,224
Egyptian and African		31,350
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		391
Total	29,054	1,508,030

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Arrives Bales.	Rae. Rs.
Ujjain	1300	303|5
Indore		250/70
Ratlam		295|320
Sennabad		261|65
Bir		260|65
Buranpur	200	260|65
Amalner	200	250|55
Dhulia	200	250|55
Chopda		260|65
Nagpur	300	270|80
Lylapur (Sindh-American)	400	300/15
Lyalpur (Desh)	250	220/25
Onkara	250	300/10
Abhor	400	300|10
Pandianwala	200	
Chandasi	100	240|45
Amraoti	300	250|55
Dhamangaon	200	250|55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250|55
Ganga Khed	150	250|55
Bhavaniganj	100	300|15
Mandusar		300/15
Jalna	500	245/50
Khamgam	1000	250|60
Nanded	300	305|15
	Carts	Rates.
	Arrivals	Rs.
Khandwa	500	260|70
Wardha	550	270|75
Wun	400	270|75
Pandharwada	400	270|75
Yeotmal	400	270|75
Arvi	300	270|75
Latur	500	305|15
Parbhani	200	80|90
Khandesh		240|50
Ahmendnagar		245|50
Bijpur		250|55
Bengal U P.		210|15
Jalgaon		255|80
C. P. No. 2		265|70
Kudchi		270|80
Mathia		230|40
Pachora		255|60
Purna	150	280|00
Karda		255|60
Pandharpur		260|70
Hingolt		250|55
Karanja	600	255|60
Sailu		250|55
Shedbai		250|60
Pandurna		250|60
Kasur (Bengal)		225|30
Kinganghat		260|65
Warora		265|70
Purgaon		245|50
Ranala		245|50
Nandarbar		245|50
Katol		265|70
Vamboria		245|50
Simur		255|60
Majkapur		255|60
Sanavad		255|60
Kumpta		290|305
Tirupur Cambodia		360|70
Dhondycha		250|55
Erondol		250|55
Banusai		235|60
Sindhi		160|65
Khirkia		255|60
Ghurji		215|20
Hansi		220|25
Warangam		250|55
Sindurni		250|55
Chalisgaon		250|60
Budhnavar		325|35
Akola		250|55
Khanewal		300|5
Tobataxi		300|5
Aratwalla		300|5
Multan (Sind-American)		300|5
Surgoda		300|5
Nandgaon		250|55
Nimbara		245|50
Nizamabad		245|50
Nimuch		240|45
Nandura		250|55
Puchor		300|20
Dabhol		295|305
Itola		295|305
Sarulaya		295|305
Miyagam		295|305
Palej		295|305
Amod		295|305
Jambusal		295|305
Broach		295|305

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Rs. a p.
KHADI.	Per lb.
Textile	0 11 3
Century	0 11 0
Karimbhoy	0 9 6
Gold Mohor	0 11 0
Moon	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91 1|2-92-1|2 6404-8705	0 14 0
Fazul (Mahal)	0 14 6
Pehlad	0 14 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 13 3
Manekji (Patangia)	0 13 0
Dand Sahib	0 13 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.	
Rachael Mill per lb.	0 14 6
David	0 14 6
Moon	0 14 6
Phoenix	0 14 6
Jam	0 13 3
Apollo	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH + Quality.	
David	0 13 9
Swas Finlay	0 14 9
Apollo	0 13 9
Gold Mohor	0 14 0
Century	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH	
Satin Calendar 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 13 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 0
Century (Bugle)	0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala)	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 13 6
Sakuntla	0 13 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 12 3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 13 0
Rachael	0 13 3
David	0 13 0
Maher	0 13 3
Kachhwa	0 12 9
Moon	0 13 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 13 3
Textile	0 13 3
Century	0 13 0
David	0 13 3
Apollo	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards.	Rs. a p. Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	0 15 6
Textile (Bycycle)	0 15 3
Jacob	0 15 0
David	0 14 9
Century	0 15 3
Moon Mill	0 15 0
3732 Moon	0 15 0
3842 Mayer	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	0 14 6
Textile (Bycycle)	0 14 3
Century	0 14 3
Jacob	0 14 0
Moon Mill	0 14 0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2 14 0
David	0 13 9
GIN COLOUREI.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	11 4 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
3388	11 12 0
8383	8 6 0
38	8 13 0
9898	9 4 0
8015	8 4 0
9797	8 4 0
6300	9 3 0
44000	8 10 0
Peech	10 12 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	8 8 0
SALITA.	
Century	Per lb.
Tata	0 13 6
Spring (Merchant)	0 13 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.	
Kanta	1 0 6
Victoria	0 15 9
Phoenix	1 1 0
Framji	1 0 6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9	
Chhawani	
China	0 15 0
Moon	0 15 0
Maher	0 15 0
Simplex	0 14 0
Yards 10	
Chhawani	
China	0 14 9
Moon	0 14 9
Maher	0 14 9
Simplex	0 14 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Mar. close at 8s. 11 7/8d.—1d.

May close at 9s. 3 1/4d.—5/8d.

July close at 9s 4 1/4d.—1d.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

	Bales.
Khandeish	3,578
Central India	5,666
Barsi-Nugger	2,230
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,153
Berar	6,727
Central Provinces	2,533
Dhollera	2,794
N. W. Provinces	828
Rajputana	320
Sind-Punjab	1,208
Broach	1,502
Compta-Dharwar	407
Westerns-Northerns	108
Cotton	29,054
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,003
Linseed	1,371
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	488
Gingellyseeds	584
Groundnuts	23,516
Castorseeds	858
Rice	1,375
Myrabollams	2,584
Cottonseeds	7,433
Gram	446
Joowar	2,878
Barley	509
Bajree	1,899
	Tons.
Coal	2,782

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

Feb. 19.00 up 5.

Mar. 19.05 up 10.

WHEAT CABLE:

"Market reacted due to poor demand actual. Consider it a purchase on further decline and resale on bulges. American stocks appear burdensome."

LINSEED.

Indian Government First Forecast of acreage is 2,258,000 acres against last year same period 2,563,000 and final 2,574,000 acres. A poor yield is expected from United Provinces, Berar Broomhall says Continent report dull market for oil and with fairly good demand. Further, he expects next Argentinen crop estimate is unlikely to be over 17 lacs tons.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

& O. British India

ORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

AIL & ASSENGERS SERVICE.

d O. SAILINGS to Plymouth ONDON CALLING AT MAR-ES (CALLING AT MALTA RY ALTERNATE WEEK).

	Steamers		Tons.
Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 "	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 "	Kaisar-I-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 "	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 "	Naldera ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 "	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 "	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 "	Razmak ..		10,602
25 "	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
6 "	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 "	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 "	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
24 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 "	Macedonia ..		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 "	Comorin ..		15,132
21 "	Maloja ..		20,837
28 "	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..	TRAN-	16,601
12 "	Malwa ..	SHIPMENT	11,000
19 "	Naldera x ..		16,088
26 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 "	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 "	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 "	Razmak ..		10,852
30 "	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 "	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th " ..	Dumala ..	8,422

e two vessels are only one ips. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£195
C	£56	

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Msigen Maru ..	24th Jan.	6th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	31st Jan.	10th Feb
Hankow Maru ..	2nd Feb	12th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru ..	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	5th Mar.	15th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
30th Jan.	Naldera —	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15th Feb.	Chakrata*..	Straits & Japan.	
27th Feb.	Mirzapore..	Straits China & Japan.	
28th "	Narkunda —	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Ranpura .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd "	Naldera .	Colombo and Australia.	
6th June	Morea .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
15th "	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th "	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan	
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
26th "	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.	

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney		£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
29th Jan.	Bankura ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G. Ports	
29th Jan.	Karapara	East & South Africa.	
31st Jan.	Varela ..	Basrah via Karachi	
1st Feb.	Dhakia ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka an O Mandvi	
3rd Feb.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okh & O'Mandvi	
14th Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombasa Direct	

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
*YoneyamaMaru	5274	18 Jan.	2 Feb.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 5 "
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 "
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru —	10506	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakusan Maru —	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru —	8000	6 Mar.	13 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kob.
		Mail on	
Shinyo Maru —	22000	20 Feb.	26 Feb
Asama Maru ..	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No 20379, 22738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

THIS IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE TO

THE INDIAN REVIEW

THE CHEAPEST BEST AND THE MOST UP-TO-DATE INDIAN PERIODICAL.

The New Year Number opens with a striking article on "the Voice of Life" from the pen of India's great scientist Sir J. C. Bose, and is followed by a number of articles of sustained interest by other well-known writers Among other contributors are Mlle. Juliett Veillier, the celebrated lady lawyer of France, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras, Mr. Syed Raza Ali, J. T. Gwynn, K. P. S. Menon, ICS, Dr. S N Ghose, etc

The special features of this New Year Number are the accounts of the Congress and Conferences of the Christmas season together with the portraits of those who have participated in these annual gatherings.

SINGLE COPY As. 8 (Eight).
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, RS. 5.

Send an M. O. for Rs. Five or cheque for Rs. 5-4, and enrol yourself as a subscriber for the year 1930.

You will get the Special December Number free.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
George Town, Madras.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
Ho. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital .. Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management
The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
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Secretary and Treasurer

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THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited.

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Rs. 100/-for Endowment
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per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
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...gy Film

...st many serious tooth ...um disorders

...ross your ... will feel a fil... this film, in the light of recent dental findings, is a menace to pretty teeth and healthy gums.

Film absorbs stains and turns white teeth dull, "off color." It is the chief cause of the commoner tooth and gum disorders. It clings to teeth and stays. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Film must be removed each day. So dentists urge the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent.

No other will make teeth as sparkling white.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

8-61-B

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THROW off the old bronchial trouble! Stop those exhausting coughing bouts and breathing difficulty which are lowering your resistance against lung trouble.

Take Peps breatheable tablets which act directly on the affected air-passages. Simply strip a Peps of its silver wrapper and let the tablet dissolve in your mouth. It then gives off powerful medicinal fumes which are breathed direct into chest and lungs.

Peps have a wonderful soothing and healing influence. They promptly allay soreness in the chest and air-passages; make the breathing easy; cut stringy phlegm, and banish the wheeziness and rasping cough once and for all. Start the Peps treatment to-day!

The unparalleled success of Peps is due to the fact that these handy tablets provide a novel combination of treatment in convenient form. For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, whooping cough, chills, catarrh, influenza, etc., Peps are proved invaluable. Obtainable of all medicine dealers. Price Re. One.

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HANDY SILVER WRAPPED TABLETS

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EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS, (WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
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...yers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office. Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two Hindi-knowing GRADUATES on Rs. 60 or Rs. 80 according to qualifications. Apply sharp to HEAD MASTER, M. M. High School, Bikaner.
A R130

WANTED.—FLOUR MILLER, experienced and fully qualified to take charge of 5 sack wheat flour mill from 1st May with free furnished quarters. Apply giving full particulars of qualifications, experience and salary required to Box No. 2445, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 125

ARYAN ASSURANCE LTD.—Want some influential AGENTS for sale of shares. Local chief Agencies for Life business of the Company may be conferred on successful share selling agents of the Company in the respective localities concerned. Further particulars to be had of Mr. S. CHATTERJEE, General Manager, 7, Mission Row, Block "B" Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED

Influential and energetic Agents for the sale of a limited number of shares of a tea concern of Bengal. Bengal tea shares have surprised the business world by paying a dividend of 364 p.c. For particulars please apply to Manager.

The Bombay Share Selling Agency.
13, Fort Street,
Opposite G. P. O.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ltd." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row, Block "B", Calcutta.

NOTICES.

...ERINARY DEPARTMENT, ...R AND ORISSA

NOTICE.

...CATIONS ARE INVITED ...post of PROFESSOR of ...LOGY and BACTERIO... for the Bihar and Orissa ...hary College, Patna, which ...pen in July, 1930. The appli... should be an M.R.C.V.S. and ... have postgraduate training ... Pathology and Bacteriology. ... selected officer will have to ...rry out research in addition to ...s teaching duties for which no ...xtra remuneration will be allowed.

The terms are as stated below:—For a Contract Officer:—Pay Rs. 900—50—1,100 plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month for an Officer of non-Asiatic domicile. The post will ultimately be absorbed in the new Superior Provincial Veterinary Service when formed, and if satisfactory and the officer so desires, he will also be absorbed in that service. The officer will be on 5 years' contract terminable at six months' notice on either side which may be renewed by Government. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special Provident Fund and also First Class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for Vacation services. He will have to pay rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of his pay for his residence.

For members of the Indian Veterinary Service:—Initial pay Rs. 900 a month plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month if of non-Asiatic domicile. The selected officer will continue in the Indian Veterinary Service and draw usual increments. Other terms as for Indian Veterinary Service officers.

The applications will be received up to 15th March, 1930, and should be addressed to SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BIHAR and ORISSA, Education and Development Department, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 23rd January, 1930.
138

...from Hotel building, ... Ideal for students ... ...w. Facing sea direct top floor electric lift, fan, iron, three lights, with bath closet attached inside. Excellent cuisine. All found, including dhoby, Rs. 90/. Rent excluding messing Rs. 35. Apply Box No. 2447, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 2153

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET on the second floor in the SUKHADWALA BUILDING—with Lift—on the corner of Ravelin Street and Hornby Road, Fort. Apply to the SECRETARY, People's Free Reading Room and Library.
C R2156

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 733263

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA, LTD: requires applications from B.A., LL.B.s, M.A., LL.Bs, Graduates, B.Coms., Under-Graduates and Matrics for employment in the Bank. Selected candidates by a Committee appointed for the purpose will be required to undergo training without pay for five months. Successful candidates will be offered guaranteed appointments according to Bank's Scale. Printed application forms and Prospectus for training can be had on application from the undersigned. Applications received after the 15th February, 1930, will not be entertained.

PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA.
General Assistant.
The Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd.,
Head Office, Lahore.
139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN TRAIN SERVICE ON KURLA-MANKHURD BRANCH LINE.

On and from 1st February, 1930, the following trains will be cancelled:—

443	Dn.	Kurla	Dep. 7|25	Chembur	Arr. 7|30
463	Dn.	Kurla	„ 16|40	Chembur	„ 16|45
444	Up	Chembur	„ 7|38	Kurla	„ 7|45
464	Up	Chembur	„ 16|53	Kurla	„ 17| 0

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 24th. January, 1930.
132

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BALLARD ESTATE, FORT, KNOWN AS "ARYA BHUVAN".

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2558 of 1926 (Vithaldas Karsondas and another v. Ram Richpal and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Order dated the 28th November, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1930 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate on Plot No. 5 of the Ballard Estate of the Port Trust, admeasuring about 544 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 9779, Cadastral Survey No. 5/1187 of Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2652 (2) Street No. 43 F and bounded on the North, South and East by the land of the Port Trust and on the West by Graham Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 2ND KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1511 of 1929 (Bai Sakinabai, widow of Mahomedalli Adamji Masalawalla v. Kulsumbai, wife of Esufalli Ebrahim and another) and pursuant to the directions contained in the order dated the 12th August, 1929 Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th February next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

FIRSTLY—All those two pieces of quit and ground rent land (now formed into one) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 81 square yards bearing Collector's Old Nos. 3476, 3477, New Nos. 10239, 10240, Old Survey Nos. 3056, 357, New Survey Nos. 5843, 5844 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward Nos. 1167, 1168, Street Nos. 78-80 and bounded on the East by the temple of Shanker, on the West by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the North by 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY—All that piece or quit and ground rent land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon situate at 2nd Kamatipura Street, admeasuring about 41 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 3475, New No. 10238, Old Survey No. 3055 New Survey No. 5842 and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 1169, Street No. 72 and bounded on the East by the property hereinabove firstly described on the West by the property of Nubaji Aboo, on the North by 2nd Kamatipura Street and on the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dayalji and Dipchand, Attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind, Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this (Tuesday) morning, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court
Bombay, 28th January, 1930.
140

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY FOR THE BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery to the Bhavnagar State Railway for a term of one year commencing from 1st April, 1930, to 31st March 1931, inclusive.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief upto 12 SATURDAY, noon on the 1st March, 1930.

Terms and conditions with schedule can be had on payment of Re. 1|- (Rupee one) to the Auditor of this Railway.

The Manager & Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right without question of rejecting any or all tenders and the right of accepting or rejecting any portion of a tender.

C. T. TRIVEDI,
Auditor,
Bhavnagar State Railway,
Bhavnagar Para,
Dt. 24th January, 1930.
136

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 533 OF 1929.
Re: HIMATKHAN SHERKHAN MALEK, of Bombay, residing at Jacob Circle, Bombay ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 1st April, 1930, at 11-15 a.m., for hearing the application.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
141

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of CHOONILAL TRIBHUWANDAS MEHTA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, retired Station Master, B.B. & C.I. Railway. .... Deceased.

MOHANLAL CHUNILAL MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd., Bombay, residing at 36, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi, Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 18th day of January, 1930.
Mr. MOHANLAL CHUNILAL MEHTA,
Petitioner-in-person.
2161

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
presents
"OH KAY"
The Brilliant Musical Comedy.
Booking at Rose & Co.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
See Hear
Paramount's all-talking all motion picture:—
"The Dummy"
featuring RUTH CHATTERTON (of "Doctor's Secret" fame)
A Melodramatic riot that will grip you from beginning to end.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Screen's Famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL RIO
in her latest success
REVENGE
AN UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE
The Heart Drama of a Gypsy Maid of Many Moods and Fiery Temper

AMUSEMENTS.

GIVEN AWAY
TOTAL Rs 3000 Rs TOTAL
AT Rs 100 Every night
TILL JAN. 30, 1930
VICTORIA

CARNIVAL
VICTORIA CARNIVAL
GOWALIA TANK
Admission Annas Two

Ripon Theatre
(DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD.)
Announcement Extraordinary—Expensive, Important Engagement for a Short Season Only.
Commencing, Tuesday February 4th at 9-30 p.m.
THE GREAT
NICOLA NICOLA NICOLA
THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE
WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN
and His Original American Company of International Artistes.
MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS
Presenting an Entertainment Filled with Magical Feats that will never imagined outside.
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS
THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.
Popular Prices, Booking at The Ripon Theatre.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.

ETERNAL YOUTH.

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-15 8-15 & 10 P. M.
By Special Request
ANNA MAY - WONG.
GILDA GRAY
AND
JAMESON THOMAS
IN
PICCADILLY
A Drama of Love, Passion and Revenge!

To Photographers
Paget
Denotes
Perfection in Papers.
PAGET BROMIDE
gives rich deep blacks and pure whites and fine half tones.
In Glossy, Satin, Matt, Rough and Cream Rough.
PAGET GASLIGHT
(Gravura)
Vigorous and Normal, for every grade of negative.
In Glossy, Satin and Matt.
PAGET SELF TONING
The original Self Toning Paper and still the best. Imitated but unequalled, simple in working and permanent.
ASK YOUR DEALER.
Sole Agents for India and Bur...
Martin & Harris
Bombay, Calcutta.

AY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

ive Assembly City Non-medan, by-election, No-ion of Candidates; Collec-Office Old Custom House.

estic Occurrence.

—:o:—

EE.—Sirdar Nowrojee Pu-, C.I.E., died at Poona at m. of 27-1-1930. Funer-Pudumjee House, Poona, orning.

2162.

—:o:—

ICE TO JURYMEN.

Juror's attention is the notice appearing in c notifications column.

NOTICE.—Mails for and Australia per S. S. will be closed at the st Office at 6-30 p.m. on the 30th inst.

ITY OF BOMBAY.—Dr. Cousins, Principal, School ational Culture, Madras, r a lecture in the Uni-Convocation Hall on "Poe-Body and Soul" under the ices of the University on nesday at 5-30 p.m.

Mr. H. Hamill, will preside the lecture is open to the lic.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

. J. H. Cousins, will lecture at Hall of the Theosophical So-(French Bridge, Chowpati) -30 p.m. to-day on "May Ex-nces in America.

PITOL:—William Haines and Crawford in "Eternal Youth" M. drama 9 parts. Also the "Empire News Bulletin." at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

LIGIOUS CLASSES.—Swami ananda of Sri Ramkrishna n, Khar, will conduct a pub-ss in English on the Bhagvad t the Saraswat Hall, Alexan-bad, Gamdevi, to-morrow.

CITIZEN'S SEND-OFF TO MR. DESAI.

bers of Laxmi-nagar Yuvak will meet Mr. Hiralal M. o-day at 9 p.m. in Laxmi s Pavilion to give him a send-off on the eve of his re to Rangoon.

PERATIVE URBAN BANK'S ENCE:—The Second Bom-operative Urban Bank's ce will be held in March Urban Banks and Co-Credit Societies with a capital of Rs. 20,000 and are requested to propose for discussion at the Con-

AT CHOWPATTY BAND-By kind permission of J. A. M. Bannerman, d Officers, the Band of Bn. The Royal Warwick-t. will play a programme at the Chowpatty Band-day commencing at (S. T.).

BHARUCHA PRIZE Y COMPETITION

aging Committee of the udents' Brotherhood in-s from undergraduates tes of less than five ding on "The Need of Military Training in College." The com-uld not exceed 5,000 hould be submitted on th June 1930. A prize ll be awarded for the s decided by a Board

AI DISPENSARY

bai Charitable Dis-Ghatkopar under the Trustees of the Cha-late Sheth Meghji nd which is opened to ny distinction of d. 20,000 patients s of 11,825 males. and 3,471 children riod ending 31st De-The dispensary is a qualified M.B., Practitioner.

MOVEMENTS:—The d O. Mail Steamer th the Mails from instant arrived at on the 26th in-there at 1-30 p.m.

a" will sail from Colombo and Aus-on the following

d P. and O. Mail jputana" with from Bombay instant ar-d at 10-30 p.m. on nt and left there following day.

P. and O. Mail of India" with on of 23rd instant 5-30 a.m. on the

ourse she should y at 9 p.m. on th instant.

DACOITY FRUSTRATED.

—:o:—

Suspects Again Remanded.

On charge of attempting to commit dacoity, conspiracy and abetment, Rupaya Shivlal and four others were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate Third court on a remand application on Monday.

Inspector Bailey in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that on receipt of information that a dacoity was going to be committed at Ketteridge Road, Colaba, he, with Deputy Inspector Mecarthy proceeded to the spot at about 1 a.m. on Sunday night. The accused were found loitering in the vicinity at about 1.30 a.m. and after a little while they disappeared in the rear of the Kavarana Building. Later it was found out that an attempt at dacoity was made in the building but their plans were frustrated at the last moment on the arrival of the police on the scene.

The remand application was granted

MERCHANT CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

—:o:—

Alleged False Representation.

The Bombay police have arrested Satidas T. Mundhada, a businessman and landed proprietor on a complaint of cheating lodged by Messrs. Bruel and Co.

The arrest was made at Nagpur on January 25 and the accused was brought down to Bombay. He was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court on Monday, charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 6,000.

Sub-Inspector Parab in asking for a remand of the accused to police custody stated that in March 1927, Bruel and Co. received 58 bales of cotton from Tikamchand Mundhada of Nagpur. The accused is alleged to have gone to the Company and represented himself as owner of the said bales of cotton and received Rs. 6,000 from the firm on December, on account of the sale proceeds.

The accused's pleader in requesting the Court to release the accused on bail stated that the accused was a respectable man paying nearly Rs. 1500 in the form of assessment to Government.

The Magistrate order the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 6000.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISREPRESENTATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read in to-day's "Times of India" the report of Sunday's demonstrations in Bombay. It is incorrect, untrue and misleading. Evidently the "Times of India" never misses a single opportunity of magnifying the Hindu-Moslem differences. The procession was not only of a thoroughly representative character, but was actually led by the Mahomedan and the Parsis yet that paper has the audacity to say that the Mahomedans and the Parsis abstained from it. It is also false to say that except Messrs. Choksey and Congresswalla there were no other Parsis present because I was there with half a dozen Parsi friends of mine not to speak of several other Parsi gentlemen scattered here and there. I am writing this to point out the utter falsity of the report of the "Times of India". The paper then says that the audience in the Congress compound numbered only five hundred! but how can the number be only five hundred when the Congress compound which can accommodate several thousands was full to overflowing?

As regards the "free fight" on the Chowpatty Sands I think the "Times of India" is making much of the rash behaviour of a single person belonging to the Red Flag Union. In this connection let it be noted that the big meeting was dissolved before the incident occurred and when the Red Flag men began to create a scene there were only a few hundred persons present, and as I was there the whole time I make bold to say that nothing extraordinary had happened, the Independence Flag was never hauled down, nobody was injured, no fracas took place and in short everything ended in peace and harmony.

Let it once again be clearly understood by all that the Mahomedans did not boycott the demonstrations. In fact they were the leaders as could be seen from the fact that the whole demonstration was in charge of Messrs. Abidally and Meherally; the Congress House meeting was presided over by Mr. Mahomed Ali and the big meeting at Chowpatty was also presided over by a staunch Mahomedan, Mr. Abbas Tyabjee.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, Jan. 27.

MR. RANDIVE'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

Mr. Talyarkhan Argues In High Court.

"NO ATTACK ON GOVT."

Before Justices Mirza and Broomfield, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, came the appeal filed by Mr. B. T. Randive, a Labour leader of Bombay, against the sentence of one year passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for sedition under section 124A of the Penal Code.

The charge was in respect of an article headed "Attack on Workmen's Movement" in the "Railwayman", of which the accused was the editor.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Ginwalla, solicitor, appeared for the accused.

MAIN POINTS.

Mr. Talyarkhan said that there were three points to be decided in this case (1) whether the article was an attack on Government or on Imperialism and Capitalism, (2) whether there are any words capable of coming within the purview of Section 124A, and whether, (3) the accused had any intention of causing excitement in the public mind against the Government.

Arguing on the first point, Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that the purport of the article was an attack on Capitalism and not upon the Government established by law in British India.

WRONG TRANSLATION.

In this connection, Mr. Talyarkhan pointed out that the findings of the Magistrate were entirely controlled by the translation put before him by the Government. In the translation, the Marathi expression "Imperialism" was wrongly interpreted as "Imperialist Government."

Counsel submitted that the Court should clearly distinguish between British rule in India and the policy of the Government. The accused had attacked not the Government, but its policy as influenced by capitalism.

Counsel had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BIGAMIST PREFERS JAIL.

—:o:—

P. Saldanha Surrenders To Police.

Peter Saldanha, who was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment by the Bombay High Court on a charge of bigamy, and who had absconded to Goa after the judgment, has now surrendered himself to the Bombay Police.

Saldanah turned up at the Paltan Police Station on Monday morning and asked to be arrested. The Police accordingly arrested him and he will now have to serve out his sentence, which he was advised to do by his friends.

Council By-Election.

The scrutiny of the nomination papers of the three candidates contesting the two vacant seats in the Bombay Legislative Council took place on Monday. All the three nominations were found valid and Mr. R. M. Bhat had a walk over. Dr. M. C. Javle and Mr. A. N. Surve, the contestants for the Bombay City North Noa-Mahomedan seat, were both present at the Collector's Office at the time of scrutiny. Voting will now take place on February 12.

WORKING UNDER-AGE BOYS

—:o:—

General Motors Managers Fined.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, convicted and sentenced Mr. G. C. Seers, Managing Director and Mr. E. C. Richards, Production Manager of General Motors India, Ltd. on charges of allowing underage boys in their factory at Sewree to work over-time. They were sentenced to pay fines amounting to Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Mr. M. K. Dean, Inspector of factories, the complainant in this case, stated that he was taking up only thirty cases of offences against each accused, but there were 140 similar cases against them.

PLEADS GUILTY.

Mr. Seers pleaded guilty to the charges.

After hearing Mr. Dean and the evidence of some of the boys who had worked overtime, His Workship passed judgment convicting both the accused. Mr. Seers was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 for each of the 30 cases brought against him; the fines totalling Rs. 1,500. Mr. Richards was fined Rs. 500 only as Mr. Dean withdraw the 20 other cases against this accused.

Both the accused gave an undertaking to the Court that they would comply with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act and that measures had been taken to prevent a repetition of the offences.

LATE MR. VYASRAO RODDA

—:o:—

(BY G. B. HUKERI.)

Vyasrao V. Rodda, whose death at Dharwar was announced during the first week of this month, was one of a few respected Karnatak patriots. In him, Karnatak loses the best journalist and an ardent devotee of the Kanarese language. During the period of the last decade, the Province has lost four of her best sons, first three being the late Messrs. Karguppikar, Yalgi and Jayarao Deshpande.

Born of a distinguished family Mr. Rodda had the advantage of higher education, first at the Fergusson College, Poona, and, subsequently, in Bombay at the Wilson College where he took his B.A. degree. He remained in Bombay to qualify himself for law and stood in the first class in the First LL.B. examination. To meet the expenses of his studies, during the period, he got himself employed in the Oriental Translator's Office where he served till his death. He soon found that he had no special aptitude for the legal line and, therefore, he put a stop to his legal studies. He did not lag behind, like most of Government servants, and moved with the changed time and contributed articles to the Nationalist Press. Till 1914 he seemed to be belonging to the Moderate school of thought and with the release of Lokamanya Tilak he became a staunch Nationalist, and he had the fullest sympathies with Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation movement.

Vyasrao Rodda was known throughout Karnatak as a powerful journalist both in his own tongue and in English. He advocated the separation of Karnatak from the Maharastra and his agitation in that direction had the successful result in that, Karnatak has been recognised as a separate unit in the Congress scheme. He played an important part in founding the Karnatak College and recently by his will he donated Rs. 1,000 to that institution. He also gave Rs. 300 to the Congress Committee and a similar amount to a local institution, at Dharwar, his native town.

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MR. NARIMAN & INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" "Misrepresentation.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has addressed the following letter to the Editor of the "Times of India":—

Sir,—In your to-day's issue in the report of the proceedings of the Independence Day, in the subheading "Muslims Abstain" there appears the following sentence "The names of Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. K. F. Nariman were mentioned as likely persons to take a leading part; but they were all absent for one cause or another." The said sentence so far as it refers to me is extremely unfair and misleading and seems to create a wrong impression in the public mind that I had intentionally abstained from participating in these functions under some false and flimsy pretext or excuse. The true reason for my absence is mischievously suppressed. I am still in a convalescent state having just recovered from a severe illness. Still I had applied to the medical gentlemen attending on me for permission to attend at least the Chowpatty meeting for a short time, but the same was not granted; hence I had no other alternative but to submit to the medical advice and had accordingly issued a public appeal through the press explaining my absence and particularly appealing to the youth to make the function a great success. These facts presumably well within your knowledge are, I regret to state for obvious reasons deliberately suppressed and a false impression is sought to be created in public mind by misleading report.

I am herewith sending you the statement corroborating the above facts duly signed by my medical attendants Dr. A. P. Bacha F. R. C. S. (England) and Dr. N. K. Sahiar M. D. (Lond) M. R. C. S. (Eng) and I hope in fairness to me and to remove the wrong impression you will publish the above in your next issue.—Yours truly.

K. F. NARIMAN.

This is to certify that Mr. K. F. Nariman was restrained under our advice from participating in the procession or any other public functions on 26th Instant as in our opinion he was very weak having just recovered from a serious illness and we feared exposure and exertion at that stage might have caused a relapse.

(Sd.) A. P. BACHA, F. R. C. S. (England).

(Sd.) N. K. SAHIAR M.D. (LOND) M. R. C. S. (ENG.)

"BRIGHTER BANDRA GETS DARK."

—:o:—

We are asked to correct the impression given in "The Chronicle" of the 25th instant under the heading "Brighter Bandra Gets Dark" that the failure was due to a breakdown at the Tata Power Company's receiving station at Dharavi; the inconvenience was not caused by trouble on any of the Company's apparatus.

INDIAN STAMP ACT.

—:o:—

Move To Perpetuate Enhanced Rates.

The Bombay Government Gazette published on Thursday contains the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act. The statement of objects and reasons states:—

The Indian Stamp (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed to enhance the Stamp Fees in certain cases for the purpose of increasing the revenue of Government. It was to remain in operation for four yerrs in the first instance from the 1st April 1922, and if at the end of that period the financial position still made it necessary, its life was to be extended. Bills making the Act permanent were introduced in the session of the Bombay Legislative Council which met in February 1926, in February 1927, in February 1928 and in February 1929, but each time the Legislative Council agreed to an extension of the Act by one year only. The result of eight years' experience has proved the necessity of the retention of the revised scale of Stamp Fees which is enacted in the measure; and it is therefore proposed to continue the Act. This will bring the Act into line with similar Acts in Madras, Bengal and the Punjab, for the time being.

TRAINING OF ENGINEERS.

—:o:—

Governor's Advice.

—:o:—

H. E. The Governor in the course of his speech at the dinner of the Institution of Engineers (India), last night, said:—

An annual gathering of an influential institution such as the Institution of Engineers (India) forms a most valuable opportunity for engineers from various provinces to meet and discuss aspects of their professional work of which perhaps, conditions in their own part of the country do not afford them experience. Such exchange of knowledge, I need hardly say, is bound to lead to very valuable results. I feel sure that your proceedings will be of great interest and value, and that my fellow-guests will join me in wishing the Institution a most successful session.

Another function in connection with the improvement and training of the young engineers which the Institution usefully exercises is to scrutinize the courses of training given in such of the Engineering Colleges as may apply to the Institution to permit students who have passed their final examinations to be exempted from the examination of the Institution. While the resulting investigations not infrequently result in considerable improvement of the curricula of the colleges themselves, another way in which the training of students is asssisted in certain centres is the practice of inviting them to attend visits and inspectins of works arranged by the Institution—a facility which is extended even to those who are not student-members of the Institution. I understand that this practice would have been still more widely adopted had more funds been available, but now that the membership shows a steady increase I am glad to learn that it is hoped that the Institution will be able to extend its activities in this and similar directions.

STATIONER'S CASHIER JAILED.

—:o:—

Low Wages And Its Sequel.

Jetashankar Motiram, a cashier in the Bombay Stationary Mart, was sentenced to one years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1000 by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 13,833.

The accused was employed in the firm for over seven years and for a period of five years before March 1928 worked as cashier on a salary of Rs 70. His duty was to receive moneys and make payments and for that purpose he kept a rough cash book and a diary which showed the balance in hand at the end of each day.

FRAND DISCOVERED.

In March 1928, the accused took leave for a few days representing that his wife was dead and handed over charge. As he did not turn up after the leave period, the management suspected his bonafides and examined the accounts in detail. The auditors of the company in the course of their investigation discovered certain defalcations in respect of three cheques for Rs. 1126-7-0, Rs. 11,054 and Rs. 1652-11-0 sent to the firm but could not be traced on the receipt sides of the books.

The accused who was absconding for a long time was arrested in Dharangdhara and extradited to Bombay.

"LIVING HELL" IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL BYELAWS MAKE IT.

Commissioner's Advice To Workers.

A motion for the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs to improve the slums in the Bombay city was turned down when discussion was resumed on the budget estimates for 1930-31, at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on **Monday.**

Dr. Choksy moved:—

"That a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs be made in the budget estimates for 1930-31 from Surplus Cash Balance for the improvement of slum areas in the City and that the estimate of closing balance for that year be modified accordingly."

"LIVING HELL."

Dr. Choksy describing the miserable condition of Bombay slum areas said that they were a "living hell". The slums, he said were responsible for the heavy mortality among working classes in the City. He appealed to the Corporation to relieve the perpetual misery of the workers who occupied these "hovels" in the Parel and Polbavadi areas.

He cited the example of how Western cities dealt with this problem. In big English cities if a slum area consisting of a number of houses was brought to the notice of the Local Authorities one of the houses was pulled down and the area was cleaned and made habitable.

Dr. M. B. Velkar seconded the proposition.

RIGHT CAUSE, BUT WRONG METHOD.

Mr. S. S. Batliwalla said that the cause which Dr. Choksy was championing was a good one but the procedure he had chosen was wrong. The right method was to bring such a proposal for special consideration by appointing a committee to report on it and then sanction the expenditure. They could not agree to make a provision of such a large sum at a stroke of the pen and when considering the budget estimates.

The Municipal Commissioner also thought that Dr. Choksy was proceeding in a wrong way. A better and cheaper approach to clearing slums was to amend the building bye-laws. He did not think that the provision of Rs. 10 lakhs at the budget time was a practical suggestion.

He pointed out that if the suggestion of pulling down buildings was carried out, it would mean making a present of Rs. 10 lakhs to the very landlords against whom Dr. Choksy had a grievance. He asked Dr. Choksy to urge his Labour friends to leave the slums and occupy the development chawls which were lying empty and which would considerably alleviate their hardships.

Dr. Choksy: I am doing my best in that direction.

Mr. V. N. Chandaverkar asked Dr. Choksy why he was not coming out with practical schemes instead of harping upon the subject year after year in asking for provision of money.

Dr. Choksy protested and said that he had repeatedly brought the question before the Corporation.

When put to vote the motion was defeated.

"MISS" GRACE BURROUGHS REVEALS HER SECRET.

Married A Planter Of Burma Three Years Ago.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" received by the last mail contains the following interesting item of news:—

Miss Grace Burroughs, 515 Haddon Road, Piedmont, interpretive dancer, surprised her friends with the announcement of her marriage in Paris three years ago to John Shaw Pardet, wealthy planter of Burma, India. The couple, separated for the last two years, met again when the N.Y.K. liner "Tenyo Maru" docked here yesterday afternoon. The arrival of her husband from India on an indefinite visit to California caused the well-known dancer of Berkeley to publicly announce their marriage, kept secret, she said, so that it would not interrupt her art career.

The interpreter of East Indian dances said she met her husband while performing with the Denishawn Dancers in India. He was always present at subsequent performances in Egypt and Scotland, and they finally married in Paris. Following a year's honeymoon on his estate in Burma, she returned to pursue her career, and he remained to do his planting. She will continue her career, she said.

NOVEL VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

—:o:—

One Man Revue At Hotel Majestic.

Something novel in variety entertainment is promised at Hotel Majestic where Mr. William Hallman opens his one man revue tomorrow (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. Mr. Hallman comes to Bombay with reputation sustained in London and New York theatres. Before becoming a one-man revue artist Mr. Hallman was a favourite with London musical halls and has acted important roles in "The Scandal" and Galsworthy's "Forest" and "High Sky". In addition to being a good flutist Mr. Hallman is an excellent impersonator and can speak a number of European languages fluently. "The Singing Fool" as he describes himself is sure to add to his admirers during his short stay in Bombay.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Jan. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	17.48
To-day's Opening Rate	17.49
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	17.30
Difference	—.18
Broach Expectation Rs.	396-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	9.23
To-day's Opening Rate	9.27
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.20
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 27.

Silver Ready	20-11-0
Lower	0-1-0
Silver Forward	20-1-0
Lower	0-1-0

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

1st Settlement	47-3-0
2nd Settlement	46-10-0

Calcutta Share Market.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

In the share market to-day Jute shares ruled steady with moderate business passing. In coals a fairly large business was put through at generally hardening rates. In teas a small turnover resulted at unchanged rates. The miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities: 3-1/2 per cent. Government paper 64/14; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 99/12; 5 per cent. Loan 1935 97/4; 5 per cent. Loan 1939/44 95/8; 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 100/4; 6 per cent. Bonds 1930 100/4; 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 100/14.

Bank: Imperial Bank Conty. 325.

Railway: Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway Rebate 83.

Coals: Amalgamated coalfields 19; Bansra 7/13; Bansdeopore 24/14; Bengal 555; Burrakur 19/10; Bokaro and Ramgur 19; Central Dharmaband 2/8; Deoli 24/4; East Indian 31/2; New Manbhoom 50/8; North Damuda 6/12; Pench Valley 55/12; Raneegunge 46/4; Samla Collieries 10; Sendra 21/4; Seersole 4/2; Singareni Collieires 10/8; West Jamuri 14/4; Western 6/8.

Jutes: Alliance 434; Anglo-India 387; Auckland 270; Barnagore 226/8; Belvedere 508; Cheviot 283/8; Clive 36/8; Craig 4/8; Dalhousie 117; Delta 466; Howrah 52/8; Kamarhatty 581; Kanknarrah 464/8; Khardah pref. 104; Lansdowne 232; National 26/2; Orient 264/8; Reliance 75/8; Reliance pref. 118; Union 562; Waverly 7/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 10/8; Bengal Telephone ord. 13; Patna Electric 17/8; Dacca Electric 16/8; Shahjahanpopre Electric Annas. 8; Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref., 107; Indian Iron and Steel 10/12; British India Corporation 27/7; Indian Cables 6/8; Ivan Jones 5/4; Midnapore Zemindary 128; Samastipore Sugar 4/4.—A. P.

GOVERNOR'S SIND FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the General Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 5 p.m. in the Committee Room, Secretariat, (first floor), to transact the following business:—(i) to consider and adopt the Report together with the statement of accounts duly audited; (ii) to consider the date of closing of H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund; (iii) to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

His Excellency the Governor will preside at the meeting.

TWO FLATS ARE TO BE LET

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1930.

SELF-EXPOSED.

—:o:—

To give the Viceroy the credit that is his due, his second declaration about the London Conference is much more frank than was his first. The first was diplomatically, that is, deliberately vague, designed to fill the maximum number of men with maximum hopes, never meant to be fulfilled. But Congressmen having definitely declined to walk into the parlour and the non-Congressmen having precipitately expressed their readiness to walk in at any cost, the Viceroy has now less need for diplomacy. He is now more candid, partly to placate his British critics and partly to warn his admirers against the very hopes he had created. The critics are now pleased at what they call his "firm tone" and many of the admirers here are delighted—as usual. Boiled down and stated in plain terms, the Viceroy's speech is somewhat as follows: "The only meaning of my last declaration is that hereafter it is permissible to you to aspire to the ultimate goal of Dominion Status. But it is a [illegible] it and we will not be hurried. There are ever so many difficulties, the majority of your own making. As for the Conference, it cannot possibly claim any decisive voice. That belongs to us, the rulers of a dependency. You may suggest, advise, appeal or supplicate, but you cannot decide. Within your own limits, however, you will have full latitude without prejudice. And surely a dependency ought to prize so great an opportunity of being associated direct with its masters in the momentous task of fashioning its future Constitution. No party need worry about the strength of its representation. But "all" parties will be represented. Remember that and take the hint. In an advisory body numbers do not count, we shall not respect your majority if it goes against us. Sound arguments may impress us, but we shall be the judges of the soundness. Take the hint again. We want your common measure of agreement, and you do not need to be told that the least demand is the only common measure." The long and short of it is that, in the absence of decisive power and the sense of responsibility that follows such power and with the deliberate multiplication of parties in the name of representativeness and protection of minorities, the representatives will be so many litigants contesting before the British tribunal. And the Conference will be an aggravated "Joint Free Conference" and will turn out to be, without the Viceroy's meaning it, the hugest fraud ever perpetrated by one nation against another. The Viceroy may well be thanked for his plain statement.

We note—without surprise—that the Moderates are delighted with the Viceroy's speech. What else can they do or have ever done? The communalists will not let go the Conference because each group fears that there is danger in the rival group gaining the ear of the Government exclusively. Such is the reputation of the Government! Some of them indeed are in high glee, having already caught the hints about all parties being represented and "sound" arguments being preferred to majorities. Those who vacillate between communalism and nationalism are indeed a little disturbed. We shall have them to consult their own self-respect. Almost alone among the Liberals is Dr. Sapru, disillusioned enough to be silent about the Viceroy's speech, except to say a word about the need for unity. We do not know if he feels happy at the certain prospect of the All-Parties' Report, of which he was the joint author, being mangled and mutilated at the "Round Table Conference". As for the Congress, it will not be taken in by a ruse again.

The Anglo-Indian Press has already begun its dishonest propaganda of misrepresenting the happenings on Sunday, but we hope the Viceroy has taken due note of the nation's rally to the call of the Congress, of millions swearing allegiance to its creed, of a million National Flags waving in the air from housetops, of the grim determination behind all these demonstrations that will not be content with mere demonstrations, and last but not least, of the echoes of the cry of Indian Independence in far off countries, in the farthest West, where responsible Americans greeted Indians across the seas. To suppose that a movement so gloriously inaugurated by multitudes can be rolled back a single pace by Viceregal threats is indeed to lose faith in history and human nature. Repression can now only recoil upon those who deny India freedom. Violence on the part of the Sinn Feiners during the War nearly ruined the Irish movement, but the following repression gave it a vitality and universality which it had never known before. Let this be a warning to Britain in her policy towards India,—an India ready, even now, as Mahatma Gandhi says, to capitulate if those who attend the mock Round Table Conference succeed in performing a miracle, that is, bringing "anything worth looking at from the Independence point of view", but an India determined to be free.

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THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST.

—:o:—

The year which the Indian Merchants' Chamber has just completed has been one of record interest in a variety of ways. It was a year of considerable rioting and disturbance of the civic peace in Bombay and of continued depression in the premier industry of the city and the country. It was a year in which Government consented to the appointment of,—and did appoint,—the Banking and Labour Commissions, which are supposed to provide remedies for the most crying economic evils of the country. It was a year, finally, in which the head of the State in India made a definite pronouncement about the "goal" of Indian political development, which raised lively hopes that have since been dashed to the ground. And in all these major events of the year, the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Bombay had its contribution by way of criticism, suggestion, or co-operation, which must needs affect the sum total of that body's standing in the collective consciousness of the country. This body of merchants has, in the past, been justly regarded not as a mere organisation of a class,—and at that a grasping class,—but as an informed corporation of keen national sympathies and inflexible patriotism, which would often put forward demands in the true interests of the nation, even though those demands might appear for the moment to be against the narrow interests of unadulterated commercialism, as in the case of the national shipping industry. While the Chamber thus stood up for the true national interests of the country as a whole, irrespective of a class, it had the unquestioned and unhesitating support of the thinking elements in the land, that made of this body the spokesman of the whole Indian nation on all economic questions. Of late, however,—and particularly in the last year or so,—the tendency has been nonticeably growing in the Chamber of considering national questions from a purely class standpoint, emphasising class consciousness in a manner which not only does not redound to the credit of this body of merchants, but which, if consummated, will not promote the ends the Chamber professes always to have in view.

We are the more particularly concerned at this unwelcome development in the counsels of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, since for the last eighteen months or so its deliberations have been presided over by a publicist of the distinction of Mr. Laxmidas Rowji Tairsee. We had high hopes of great achievments during Mr. Tairsee's tenure of office. Mr. Tairsee has devoted himself with his accustomed zeal to the work of the Chamber and has some achievments to his credit but, on the whole, he has, unfortunately, proved a disappointment. He has on some occasions betrayed or disowned principles for the strenuous advocacy of which he had, in the past, endeared himself to the thinking public in and outside the Chamber. An iconoclast and an Independent, Mr. Tairsee has, on several occasions, during the last eighteen months shown himself to be an apt pupil of the "bosses" of the Chamber, echoing "their" sentiments even of the most reactionary character, implementing "their" wishes in concrete representations addressed by the Chamber, and even repeating "their" platitudes and sophisms, which only a few short years ago he was the first to denounce in no measured terms. Mr. Tairsee, be it said to his credit, has looked for no material honours or tangible recognition for these his services to the sponsors of vested interests. Nor is it beyond the range of possibility that he has genuinely revised his opinions and reconsidered his convictions, making him now, in many respects, as honestly the champion of established authority as formerly he was of the popular opinion. To that extent, we must admit, Mr. Tairsee deserves whatever credit his supporters and admirers in the new role choose to shower upon him. For he has been loyal to his new associates and inspirers, even at the expense of some of his own once cherished principles; and that is no small merit in these days of fierce democracy. But that recognition cannot preclude the disappointment of those, who knew and admired Mr. Tairsee in his old days when he was an honorary tribune of the people, an unpaid advocate of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, a leader of strikes, a Nationalist of parts, a patriot who hated class-consciousness and communal dissension as whole-heartedly as he opposed deceit, reaction, oppression in every form and guise he met, whether among prophets, priests or princes, of the political or of the commercial world. That Mr. Tairsee should have been the president of the Chamber, when the most disgraceful and reactionary legislation, denying the most elementary rights of citizenship to our own countrymen in Bombay,—at the summary behest in times of civic disturbance of a police official—is a matter for sad reflection, the sadder because the Indian Merchants' Chamber was no mere passive spectator of this sickening reaction. It is a monument of the mutability of men's ways and views, which Mr. Tairsee will find it difficult to live down. And the crowning glory of his regime,—the swan-song as he himself styled his forewell oration of last Saturday—was an unmitigated echo of the Master's Voice, which flung a most gratuitous affront at the considered opinion of the Indian people in National Congress assembled. If the new political creed of Mr. Tairsee is to be discerned from the remarks in his last effort, those at any rate who had looked to Mr. Tairsee to be a leader of the staunch Nationalist opinion in commercial circles, once he was rid of his official position, must make up their minds to a loss of this straying sheep.

Coming to their heritage in these circumstances, the new President and Vice-President of the Chamber for the year just beginning must needs find their task more than ordinarily delicate and arduous. Mr. Tairsee has paid a well-deserved tribute to the permanent officials of the Chamber; and the new chiefs may well rely on the steady and sincere cooperation of these silent workers, on whose unremitting labours rests no small proportion of the importance of that body. Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji, the new President, is, of course, no stranger to the public life of the city or, the Presidency. If he may not command, in the same abundant measure, the sagacity, experience, or native talent of the veteran Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, he is free from that intense championship of the communal cause which mars much of the otherwise inherently excellent work of that other leading light of the Chamber, Sir Ibrahim. Mr. Husseinbhai Lalji has belonged in the past to a party which is a guarantee of his sound Nationalist sentiments in his new position. That he will be a firm upholder of the commercial and economic demands of India goes without saying. He has to be that, "virtute officii". But we trust and believe, he will prove, even under his new responsibilities, no less ardent a national patriot than is to be expected of his antecedents. As for the Vice-President, Mr. Karanjia, he is relatively a new-comer to public life, and must needs suffer from the disadvantages inseparable from the position of a new-comer. He is known to those acquainted with him to be a man of intense enthusiasm and unflagging energy. It is to be hoped his energy and enthusiasm will lead him to make a bold stand against the forces of reaction which the "bosses" of the Chamber are leading, so as to make of this once national organisation a close pocket-borough for registering the decrees of these powers behind the commercialised throne.

BRAHMINS ON THE BRAIN.

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In an article in the 'Daily Mail" Mr. D. S. Javalkar, a self-styled non-Brahmin "leader" who, it will be recalled, was disowned by the party, when he set out for England to enlighten the British public regarding the political claims of the non-Brahmins, contributes ammunition for that journal of the very kind it wants, to misrepresent and malign Indian nationalist aspirations. It is evident from the article that Mr. Javalkar's original phraseology must have been considerably revised and embellished by some British die-hard who has seen service in India. It is full of the 'cliches' familiar in the writings of the pensioned pro-Consular tribe who are now furiously active in England vilifying Indians and their political aspirations. Mr. Javalkar says that "the Brahmin oligarchy is shouting for Dominion Status", he tells the British public that "Dominion Status would be dangerous if it would take the people back to the days of Peshwai" which he explains as "Brahmin tyranny, before the advent of the British in Western India". There may be a number of readers of the British Jingo Press to believe in this farrago of non-sense, but Mr. Javalkar has no excuse for being wilfully ignorant of the fact that Mahatma Gandhi is a non-Brahmin, so are the Nehrus, father and son, so are Doctors Ansari and Kitchlew, only to mention a few of our leaders who emphasize the fact that Swaraj for India means Swaraj for the masses, not for any clique or oligarchy. That is the Swaraj the Congress wants and Mr. Javalkar ill-serves his Motherland by misrepresenting its demand.

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BLUFFING HIS COUNTRYMEN.

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General Primo de Rivera evidently feels that he cannot now avoid taking some concrete step to show to his countrymen that he is sincere when he tells them that he never intends to make of his dictatorship a life-long business. It will be recalled that some months ago, he promised to refer the question of a new constitution for Spain on parliamentary lines to a national plebiscite. After this declaration things went on in much the same way as before but now the discontent against his autocratic rule has been manifesting itself even among the landed gentry, the class whose acquiescence in his rule, if not its actual allegiance, he could count upon so long. He, therefore, proposes to try a new kind of bluff on his countrymen. He has sent invitations to all the senior commanders of the Army and the Navy to tell him whether his rule merits their confidence. As they have had a good time of it during the dictatorship, they are sure to reply in the affirmative but the popular discontent against the dictatorship is sure to gather in volume and intensity

TRAGEDY OF SILVER.

EFFECTS OF DISASTROUS ANTI-NATIONAL POLICY.

(BY MULSHANKER MEHTA.)

The recent decline in the price of silver must come as a rude shock to the people who have been placing a firm faith in silver as a store of value. The price of silver as expressed in different currencies has touched for the first time 20 1/8. per oz. std. in London, 23-3 4d. per Tael in Shanghai and 44 cents per oz. fine in America. The fall has been rapid and unprecedented. Looking back into the records, a point of analogy for the present fall can be found in November 1902 when the lowest quotation reached, was 21 11|16d. per oz. std. in London, consequent upon the cessation of Boer War and also the unsettlement of the Chinese trade caused by the imposition of War Indemnity upon China as a result of the Boxer Rising. However, owing to a higher sterling-Rupee Exchange ruling at the time, the Indian prices of silver did not go much below Rs. 56|-. This low level was then considered merely a temporary feature and instead of causing alarm in the popular mind, provided an incentive to greater demand and the declaration of the Russo-Japanese war in the following year coupled with heavy purchases on behalf of the Indian Government for currency purposes carried the prices to higher levels again. The apex was reached in the year 1920, when the quotation overstepped the rupee melting point.

POST-WAR READJUSTMENT.

Since then silver for some period followed the general post-war re-adjustment of prices and was quoted at about 32d. per std. oz. when the last Currency Commission was preparing its Report. The recommendations regarding the reduction of vast Silver Reserves meant little at the time to the lay mind, but the announcement of such an intention did not fail to cause a fall of 6d. per oz. std. in the silver market. The prices soon recovered as no actual sale of silver was then forthcoming. The fixing of Exchange ratio at 1sh.-6d. in spite of the country-wide protest and the wreckage of the Reserve Bank Bill are too well-known to need mention.

MISTAKEN POLICY.

If, however, the Government are to be blamed for the pernicious results of the former measure, no less are the popular politicians for throwing out the latter. The Reserve Bank Bill was surely designed to give a kind of autonomy to the finance of the country and it would have been in the best interests of the country to have accepted what was offered at the time. The passing of the Bill would have certainly made the present muddle in the management of the country's finances impossible as the conduct of the currency affairs would have been then entirely in the hands of the most experienced persons responsible to the nation, whose every action would have been planned not only with sufficient fore-thought and business acumen, but with national good as their primary objective. The best opportunity lost, it is now no use to ponder over what would have been. The Government as in the Exchange Ratio, so in silver acted with little regard to outside opinion with the result that the wealth of the nation stands reduced to nearly half its value and nobody knows to what extent the devaluation might yet go.

THE WORLD SITUATION.

To understand in the true perspective the havoc wrought by the present policy of selling silver, it is necessary to review the world situation affecting silver. The world production of silver steadily increased from 35 million ounces in 1861 to 226 million ounces in 1911 and reached the figure of 251 million ounces in 1927. Out of this total, Mexico supplies 104 million ounces, United States 60 million ounces, Canada 22 million ounces, South America 50 million ounces and the rest of the world, the balance. Now 80 per cent of the total Mexican output is derived from silver ores while the rest of the total American production is obtained as a by-product from copper, zinc, lead, tin, nickel and cobalt ores. The demand of these baser metals is at present at its highest with copper leading them all. Hence the by-production of silver from these sources has been on the increase irrespective of silver prices. Mexican mines where silver is won for its own sake, are very rich and although the production there should become uneconomic at present level, they would wait a long time before finally closing down.

(Continued on page 10.)

VERNACULAR FINAL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

SAVE THEM FROM AXE.

(BY P. R. LELE.)

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar has given a Notice of Motion that he will move in the January meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation the following resolution:—

"That Corporation Resolutions No. 7404 dated the 15th November, 1928, and No. 4179 dated the 8th August, 1929, regarding the increase in the grade of the Vernacular Final Teachers be rescinded."

The resolutions mentioned refer to the salaries of Vernacular Final Teachers in the employ of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Mr. Dimtimkar's notice of motion thus concerns a class of teachers, who numbered 964 on 31st March, 1929, and, therefore, ought to be considered fully before it is allowed to be passed.

The Corporation Resolution No. 7404 of 15th November, 1928, runs:—

"That the letter from the Schools Committee No. E-5360, dated the 18th October, 1928, regarding proposals for revising the scale of salaries of Municipal Vernacular Final passed teachers, be 'recorded'.

"2. That the Schools Committee be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the scale of salaries of Municipal Vernacular Final passed teachers should be fixed at Rs. 50—1—70.

"3. That in reply to his letter dated the 26th October, 1928, on the subject, the Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association, be informed of the orders passed in paragraphs 1 and 2 above."

A DELIBERATE DECISION.

The Schools Committee's letter No. E-5360 dated 18th October, 1928, contained proposals that the grade to be given to V. F. passed teachers should be Rs. 45—1—60 and Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved that they be approved. To that Dr. Viegas moved an amendment which was accepted by the Corporation by 32 votes against 17. The amendment was then put as a substantive proposition and was 'carried', being the above-quoted Resolution No. 7404. These details will show that the decision of the Corporation to give a start of Rs. 50 per month to V. F. passed teachers was a deliberate decision and had a majority of two to one. That decision is now sought to be rescinded by Mr. Dimtimkar, much to the discomfort of about 250 teachers.

The proposals made by the Schools Committee in their letter No. E-5360 of 18-10-1928 were made after full consideration by a Sub-Committee. According to the scale then prevailing, the V. F. passed teachers had to remain satisfied with a start of Rs. 40 and the maximum of Rs. 60. The Primary Teachers' Association asked a revision of the scale on three grounds: First, that the Schools Committee had discontinued the local qualified teachers' classes; secondly, that the Government had restricted admissions to the Training Colleges; and, thirdly, that Rs. 40 per month was not sufficient to maintain in Bombay even a family of two persons. It was because these grounds appealed to the Sub-Committee, and later on to the Schools Committee, that the latter body proposed the start of Rs. 45 per month. There is not the least ground to suppose that the proposals for a higher start than Rs. 40 per month were made or passed in a momentary fit of generosity, or to suppose that the start of Rs. 50 was passed by a snap-vote. As I have already pointed out, the amendment of Dr. Viegas was passed by 32 against 17 votes, which is almost 2 : 1.

The matter came up again for consideration before the Corporation about nine months later and the Corporation adhered to its

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTES OF THE

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New Form of Slavery.

The South African Na[tive] showing their keen r[esent]ment against the variety of re[strictions] already operating against[the] regard to holding land [and] dom to brew liquor and [to] incensed all the more [at] proposals of Mr. Pirow, [the] nister of Justice in the [Union] Government, to add to [the] trictions still further. [They] been successful in boyc[otting] Municipal beer-halls. Th[ey] appreciate why when th[e] man can drink anywhe[re] and make a lucrative p[rofit] it by manufacturing [their] drinks, the State shoul[d] monopoly of supplying [them] the Natives, thus drivin[g] women from an occup[ation] which they made a go[od]. And now Mr. Piro[w] through his Bill that [they] must statutorily be oblige[d] 90 days free labour on farm[s] stead of paying rent for the[ir] they occupy and that they [may] not leave the farms without [a] written permission from [the] "master". It cannot be exp[ected] that the Natives will conse[nt] this new form of slavery.

Down With Untouchability.

After having done splendid [work] for the removal of untouchab[ility] throughout the last year, [Mr.] Jamnalal Bajaj has now res[umed] his campaign and has issue[d a] stirring appeal to all Hindus, [ad]dressing himself specially to [the] caste Hindus; he says: "The[re] est considerations of [honour] should require us that we [must] claim to represent millions [of] demanding our birth-right o[f] dom and self-determination, [to] with clean hands and not [with] equitable treatment to our [own] backward classes. We th[ink] it to ourselves that we star[t] forthwith this monstrous i[n]at home which has eaten in[to] vitals of our race for cen[turies]. It is a cogent and moving [ap]peals and will not fail to touch [our] hearts. But the urgency [of] task which Jamnalalji has [un]taken demands some mor[e] tive steps to supplement p[ro]peals. We would like to [know] what programme the Unto[uch]lity Committee of the [Bar] has resolved upon.

Effective Methods.

Referring to the [bad] among the so-called 'untou[chables] themselves, Jamnalalji sa[ys] appreciate and even rej[oice] their impatience and their[s] getting their just rights [denied]. I, however, in all [fairness] caution them against [exercising] their anger to methods w[hich] delay materially the very [end] view". If at all the ca[se] against Satyagraha, [I] observe that absolutely [non]lent Satyagraha is a cl[ear] most effective weapon f[or] moval of untouchabili[ty] ever be held in reserve [to] when milder methods h[ave] Jamnalalji adds: "I str[ongly] gest to those who guide [the] es to confine them[selves] combating existing e[vils] among their own sects [and] sects and improving t[he] condition by moral and [spiritu]al uplift, leaving for th[e] the work of combating [the] nion regarding untouc[hable] caste Hindu workers a[re] We suggest with due [respect] that the more urgent [duty] educate caste Hindus [that] rotten conception th[at] becomes untouchable [when] is born into a particu[lar] ty. "Untouchables" [should] continue to participa[te] educative propaganda [and] efforts are proved to [be] ous.

Physical Culture For

Physical culture in [the] girls are extremely fe[w] but the need for the[m] great. Physical or [body] ture cannot thrive in[a] nity unless its girls, [the] mothers, are interest[ed] of the best physical [cul]stitutes for girls is [the] Arogya Mandir, Bar[oda] ed in 1915 under the [guid] Prof. Manikrao, [who] dedicated his lif[e] mission of imp[roving] physique of Indian [girls] From the latest syll[abus] stitute we find that [the] training consists of [exer]cises for health [and] strength, develo[pment] self-defence. The [girls] health include de[ep] stomach exercises. [Sun] Surya-namaskars a[nd] tnaks and Massage [in]titution has the r[ight] being directed by a[n] do well to publish [an] illustrated syllabus [for] fit of all those sp[ecial] ed in girls' physic[al]

Apprentice Work.

Ambitious Boy: [Sir] I want to do some[thing] Old Relative: [Well] you, I should join [the] you could wash [the] phants."

Mammoth Meeting At Chaupati.

Chaupati was a veritable sea of heads. The picture on the top shows the surging tide of humanity listening to the mantra of "Purna Swaraj." The picture at the bottom is a view of the mammoth procession to Chaupati.

WORLD OF SPORT.

MISTAKES BY THE JUDGE AT RECENT MEETINGS.

Racegoers Express Dissatisfaction.

It has never been our policy to dispute the decisions of the judge, but there have been so many instances during the season when the verdicts of the present incumbent have been doubtful that one cannot refrain from enumerating some of them. On the opening day, the official seemed to have great difficulty in correctly placing the horses in the race for the Red-letter Plate. There were no less than three changes made in the space of a few minutes and after considerable booing from onlookers the final decision was reached.

DOUBTFUL PLACING.

As recently as January 18th we had another instance when the placings of the judge were extremely doubtful. It was in the race for the Danebury Handicap which was thought to have been comfortably won by Tales of Essex in fact, the jockey who rode Miramare was emphatic on the point that he had won the race by the last half a length.

At the last meeting still another case propped up. This was in the Khandalla Plate, Division II, which was won by Dilsher. As for this horse was concerned the verdict was perfectly correct, but it was in the judging of the minor placings that the blunder was perpetrated. Marika and Majid Beg finished almost in a line and Nobility and Sattam were well beaten out of the race. It came as a surprise to onlookers when Majid Beg's number did not shoot up in the frame. We understand that the jockey concerned protested that he had got a place, but the judge saw no reason to reverse his placings. Some hard things were said on the stands by people who did not even back the horse and it is felt that if the judging is to inspire confidence the present official will have to be more careful.

Race-goers labour under enough disadvantages already and can ill-afford to throw away money owing to the faulty decisions of an official who is expected to know his job.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

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Hard Court Tourney.

The following are results of matches played on Monday:—

Capt.: R. S. Raja Iyer beat H. Jhangan. 6—3, 6—2.

M. Khatao and Partner beat S. Race and Ramnath Chopra—6, 6—4, 7—5.

V. Ghorpade beat Luis Chavares. 6—2, 6—4.

C. J. Freke and Mrs. Waud beat Miss F. F. Talyarkhan and F. Talyarkhan. 1—6, 6—

Pereira beat S. J. Rao. 6—0.

Khardekar beat L. Bunn—0, 6—3.

Desai beat B. G. O. Ernst 6—5, 6—3.

Kamruddin and J. A. D. Naoroji beat B. S. Dalaya and Partner. 6—1.

R. S. Raja Iyer and R. Row beat Capt. Deshpande and Ghorpade. 6—0, 6—1.

Goldsdale and E. Anett beat Miss Burrows and Luis De Oliveira. 6—3, 6—4.

Desai and Ghorpade beat Khanjikar and C. H. Kanal

Today's Programme.

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The following matches have been fixed for (Tuesday) on the Hindu Gymkhana:—

COURT NO. 1 at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Rangarao and N. B. Desai v/s. M. R. Row and Partner followed by at 4-30 P.M.

Capt.: R. S. Raja Iyer and Ghorpade v/s. M. Kamruddin

COURT NO. 2, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Khardekar v/s. D. G. Desai at 4-30 P.M.

Goldenberger and G. T. Merchant and M.

COURT NO. 3, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Pereira and B. H. Kharde-kar v/s. T. S. Mahadeo and Partner, followed by at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Mrs. R. Row v/s. Mrs. M. P. McDougall.

COURT NO. 4, at 4 P.M. (S.T.)

J. Roberts v/s. Capt: Deshpande, followed by at 4-30 P.M.

C. Gonsalves and A. C. Pereira v/s. A. R. Acott and O. Sutton.

The following players should be ready to play on the first available court of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—

(1) Prince Ghanshyamsingji v/s. T. H. Vakil.
(2) G. H. Kanal v/s. W. N. Ghorpade.
(3) U. D. Rangarao v/s. Ahmed Habib.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The following matches have been fixed for to-day (Tuesday):

LADIES DOUBLES.

Elphinstone College (A) v. Wilson College (A).

Elphinstone College (B) v. St. Xavier's College (A).

GENT'S SINGLES.

Grant Medical College (B) v Sydenham College (B).

St. Xavier's College (A) v. Grant Medical College. (?).

Elphinstone College (A) v. St. Xavier's College (B).

GENT'S DOUBLES.

St. Xavier's College (B) v. Goverdhandas Sunderdas Medical College. (A).

Secondary Teachers (B) v. Grant Medical College (A).

BENGAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Ueda Becomes Singles Champion.

The big Tennis at Calcutta has concluded and now the same players will move further north to contest the All-India Championships at Allahabad.

Ueda the Japanese player who has forged his way to the forefront among prominent players in the country won the singles after a grim battle with the American Brooke Edwardes. It was not a brilliant display of Tennis by any means as the Jap played on the defensive most of the time. Brooke Edwardes exploited his usual aggressive tactics but failed to last through a strenuous five set match.

Miss Jenny Sandison, the All-India Champion, demonstrated that she in a class by herself when she easily disposed of Mrs. McKenna who was expected to put up a stiff fight.

The following were the scores

Men's Singles:—Ueda beat L. Brooke Edwards, 3—6; 6—3; 7—5; 3—6; 6—4

WOMEN'S SINGLES' FINAL

Miss J. Sandison beat Mrs. McKenna 6—3; 6—3

ITALIAN GIANT K. O.'S AMERICAN OPPONENT

New York, Jan. 24.

Primo Carnera, the Italian giant won his first fight in America by a knock-out. He was opposed to Big Boy Petersen and after dropping his opponent four times, finally put him down for the "keeps".

The Italian is bound to make many friends in America where the big men can always get fights. In England there is a revulsion of feeling against the "man-mountain" since his last display against Stribling in Paris. The attitude of several leading sportsmen in England against the foreigner is hardly justified, because he happened to go "berserk" against an opponent who is admittedly one of the craftiest fighters in the game. Stribling certainly did not observe all the rules of the game when he met the Italian at Albert Hall in their memorable first encounter.

BRAVO MR. SPEAKER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On more than one occasion the President of the Indian Legislative Assembly has supremely justified the high trust that had been placed in him and in a most constitutional and Parliamentary manner brought to grief the mischievous attempts made by the Government to undermine the prestige and authority of the Chair. I say mischievous, because each time the Government has sought to curtail and to circumvent the powers that must at all times remain vested in the Chair and without which its authority (chair's) is like that of a King without a Crown. Luckily for this country and for all, this miserable and down-trodden India had still upon its lap people like the Hon. Mr. Patel who can keep the greatest bureaucracy of the day within bounds.

The recent attempt of the Government will be denounced by all right thinking people as calculated to undermine the prestige of the Chair and as striking at the root of its authority. The President, no doubt, is the best and the sole judge as to who should be admitted into the House and as to who should be shut out. The matter of internal protection likewise is within the province of the Chair, in other words of the cumulative voice of the whole House as delegated to the Chair. And no matter what the Government and its Johukums think the bulk of the educated people of this country approve and endorse the step taken by the Hon. President in turning out the Police from the inner sector altogether.

Had the Government at all a desire to protect the members it could have done best by arriving at a formula in consultation with the leaders of the parties and the Chair. But stronger now by the exist of the Congressmen the Government perhaps thought of measuring their strength, which, alas, was tried, but was found wanting. Hip, Hip, Hurreh.—Yours, etc.,

RAVIRAI H. BAXI.

Junagad, Jan. 23.

KHOJA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

Appeal To Khojas.

The object of the Conference is to bring about better understanding between the Khojas of the various sects, and to promote their general welfare.

The aims for which the Conference is being convened are:

1. To take steps for spread of education particularly technical and vocational. Special efforts should be made to promote female education. 2. To organise Home Nursing and First Aid Classes for ladies. 3. To establish a Central Industrial School for Khojas. 4. To devise ways and means to fight the growing menace of unemployment. 5. To assist the growth of the Library and kindred movements. 6. To popularise physical institutions. 7. To encourage the formation and spread of the Co-operative movement in the Community. 8. To combat harmful social customs. 9. To concert such other measure as may be beneficial for the general welfare of the Community.

Mr. Mohomedali Jinnah and other leading Khojas have promised the Conference their valuable support. In this connection, a preliminary meeting, to which leading Khojas; of the three sects were invited, was held on Sunday, 15th December in the Hall of the Muslim Students' Union. Those present at the meeting were of the unanimous opinion that there was a great need among the Khojas for such a Conference. The meeting after discussing the proposed aims and objects of the Conference, formed itself into a Reception Committee and elected the following Working Committee:—

Resolved to fix rupees ten as the minimum subscription for membership to the Reception Committee.

The personnel of the Working Committee is as follows:—

Mr. M. C. Chagla Chairman.
Mrs. Sakinabai Somji Jt. Hon. General Secretary.
Mr. Ahmad M. Merchant, Jt. Hon. General Secretary.
Mr. Gulamali F. Currimbnoy Hon. Treasurer.
Mrs. A. Vishram.
Mr. Bandealibhoy Hajibhoy Lalji.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy.
Mr. Fazal Mooraj.
Mr. Mahomedali Chalwala.
Mr. Ramjanali Ebrahim Chatriwalla.
Mr. Kasamali Dawood.
Dr. Janmahomed I. Sayani.
Mr. Gulam Husain Sonawala.
Mr. Salim M. Merchant.
Mr. M. K. Nathani.
Khan Shaheb Karmali Ebrahim.

The Secretaries appeal to all Khojas to become a member of the Reception Committee and help to make the Conference the success. The office address of the Conference is Marina Mansion, Chowpatty.

CO-WIVES FIGHT.

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Alleged Forgery Of Husband's Will.

The Hon. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court heard a notice of motion issued against eight persons to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for fabricating documents and using them as genuine, and giving false evidence, under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The charge is in respect of the proceedings of a testamentary suit heard by Mr. Justice Rangnekar about 8 months ago regarding the will of one Vanmali Virji, a wealthy merchant of Bombay who died in 1927 leaving considerable property. After his death, the plaintiff, as the executor of his will, applied for probate to the High Court. The petition was contested by Bai Champavati, the deceased's widow who described the will as false, and produced another document purported to have been executed by her husband at Surat in favour of herself and her father Bhagwandas. In her evidence she stated that as there were frequent quarrels between herself and her co-wife Kesarbai, her husband had promised to make suitable provision for her and her children, so that they might not be harassed after his death. Accordingly in 1926, her husband executed a document in favour of herself and her father.

This story of Bai Champavati was supported by her father Bhagwandas and the seven other respondents who deposed that the deceased signed the document in a temple at Surat in the presence of the respondents. Sardar Virbhadra Pathakji, Hon. First Class Magistrate of Surat, and Mr. N. B. Mody, both of whom also attested the document as witnesses.

This case was heard at great length by Mr. Justice Rangnekar who held that the deceased's signature on the document produced by Bai Champavati was a forgery.

Now, the plaintiff made the present application to prosecute Bai Champavati and the others who gave evidence for her on charges of forging and fabricating documents and giving false evidence under Section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. H. J. Kania, instructed by Messrs. Malvi Mody and Ranchhoddas, appeared for the petitioner.

Sir Thomas Strangman with Mr. M. B. Dave, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgaoker, solicitors, appeared for respondent Sardar Pathakji.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for respondent No. 2, N. B. Mody, and Mr. K. M. Munshi for respondents Chandulal and Chhotalal.

When the motion was called on before Mr. Justice Rangnekar, counsel for the respondents suggested that as Bai Champavati has filed an appeal in the testamentary suit, the motion should stand over till the disposal of that appeal.

His Lordship ordered accordingly.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

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(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours

OT AS BAD AS IT READS.

—:o:—

Sir Chimanlal On Viceroy's Announcement

"JOURNEY'S END NOT FAR OFF"!

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

"I do not think that the speech read as a whole means to convey that there must necessarily be a long interval of time in reaching the end of the journey," says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in the course of a statement to the press discussing the Viceroy's address to the Assembly.

Sir Chimanlal continues: the points that His Excellency emphasises and that to my mind are of great importance from the Indian point of view are these. He reiterates that Britain is fully agreed with India that the latter should attain Dominion Status and that the Round Table Conference is to be held for determining how that goal is to be attained as speedily as possible. He makes it clear that His Majesty's Government will enter the Conference without any previous commitments even in the nature of draft conclusions. He further says that the Conference will consider the difficulties that may exist in speedily attaining the goal and try in free consultation with the Indian leaders how those difficulties may best, most rapidly and most surely be surmounted. He also says that the conclusions of the Round Table Conference will not be arrived at merely by counting of heads and that those conclusions will be largely influenced by the force of arguments and considerations put forward.

"THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF SPEECH."

The most important part of the pronouncement is where he wishes the Indian people to realise that the speedy attainment of the goal of Dominion Status will very largely depend on the various Indian delegations to the Round Table Conference coming with some agreement beforehand and speaking with a united voice at the Conference. I do hope and trust that the various political parties and interests will strive and succeed in arriving at some agreed solution of the communal and other questions which are at present working as obstacles.

NOT A HAPPY STATEMENT.

His Excellency's reference to the distinction between the definition of the destination and the completion of the journey was, I am afraid, not very happy. I do not think that the speech read as a whole means to convey that there must necessarily be a long interval of time in reaching the end of the journey. For, he envisages the surmounting of the difficulties and reaching speedily the end of the journey being removed most rapidly and most surely. It is a hopeful sign that all political parties and interests barring the Congress have decided to take part in the Round Table Conference but everything depends upon how they compose their apparently conflicting views and build public opinion into a united demand to be presented at the Conference. If such unity is accomplished the journey's end will be within sight in an extremely short period.—A. P.

MORE POLICE RAIDS.

—:o:—

Houses And Hostels Seached.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The "Anandabazar Patrika" reports that police searched several houses including that of Lalitmohan Das, a prominent Congressmen and the Hindu Hostel. Nothing incriminating was found. It is stated the search was in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS AT DACCA.

—:o:—

Armed Police Disperse Mob.

DACCA, Jan. 27.

The celebration of Independence Day here yesterday was marked by a communal disturbance. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in Narinda when a procession was passing by Narinda Mosque with shouts of Bande Mataram, several Mahomedans of the locality took exception to the shouting and soon the parties came into conflict.

A number of men on either side sustained injuries. The District Magistrate and Superintendent of Police pointed out to the Local Congress leaders that the Hindus forcibly entered the mosque and destroyed the 'Koran' and other articles there.

QUIET RESTORED.

Simultaneously with the disturbances in Narinda straw cases of assault took place in different localities. A number of Hindu houses were attacked and damaged but the appearance of the armed police force the mob dispersed. Perfect peace was maintained at night throughout the city. Batches of armed constables have been stationed in the localities affected and are also parading the streets.—A.P.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

—:o:—

MORE JOBS GOING.

Short Assembly Meeting

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

To-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly lasted 25 minutes. Raizada Bhagatram was sworn in.

Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra moved consideration of Select Committee's report on Patents and Designs Amendment Bill. He said the Select Committee had materially improved the Bill and given greater lattitude to applicants.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas asked why Government had taken no action yet. The Indian Commercial Community demanded legislation for registration of Trade Marks in India. He held that the staff of the Controller of Patents and Designs was inadequate but congratulated Mr. Rama Pai on his efficiency. (Applause).

Sir George Rainy said that the question had been considered at least ten times before, but commercial opinion was found every time to be either unanimously against or balancedly against such a proposal. Sir George remarked that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce should suggest methods.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas. When was the last occasion that Government gave consideration to the matter?

Sir George Rainy: It was in 1917-19.

Sir B. N. Mitra said that staff of the Controller of Patents and Designs was being strengthened and emeluments of the controller were being improved.

The Bill was passed and will come into effect on July 1, 1930.

The Assembly adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

"PERFECTLY LEGAL STRIKE."

—:o:—

Huge Bombay Meeting.

(From A Correspondent).

Two very largely attended meetings of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union were held, one near the Victoria Teminus, and the other near Byculla Station. Mr. R. S. Ruikar presiding. Messrs. Ginwala, Bhayaji Kulkarni addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to join the strike as the Agent has refused to listen to their demands.

Mr. Ginwala said that the Agent's threat of declaring the strike illegal was childish and that the Union's notice of strike was quite valid and legal; Mr Ginwala further said that the strike was a genuine Trade Union one had nothing to do with politics.

Mr. Ruikar winding up the proceedings said that the strike had begun to tell on the administration and the silly threats and the show of force, by calling in the Auxiliary Forces, was mere bluff and the Union was not going to be crowded down by much threats. He exhorted the Railway Workers to observe peace on the day of strike and have recourse to peaceful picketting. He appealed to Anglo-Indians and the Staff Union Member, not to turn traitors but to join the Strike and make it a success.

—:o:—

DEATH OF SIRDAR PADAMJI.

—:o:—

Prominent Poona Citizen.

We regret to announce the death of Sirdar Nowroji Padamji, C.I.E. which sad event took place on Monday at Poona. Sirdar Padamji was a prominent citizen of Poona. He was the founder of Padamji Paper Mill and had taken a leading part in the establishment of a Swadeshi Bank at Poona. At the time of death his age was 89.

NOVEL "PLEBISCITE."

—:o:—

Primo De Rivera's Invitations To Commanders.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Madrid—A novel "Plebiscite" has been decided upon by Primo de Rivera who has sent invitations to all senior commanders of Army and Navy throughout Spain and Morocco to tell him immediately whether his Dictatorship still merits their confidence, pointing out that Army and Navy were first to support his Dictatorship and concluding that if answer is in negative Government will resign forthwith.—Reuter.

The death has occured of Mrs. C. V. Swaminath Iyer, at Madras, who was one of the pioneers of Indian journalism. Mr. Iyer was closely associated with the late Mr G Subrahmanya Iyer in journalism.

Madras.—Sir Thomas Moir, Finance Member was in the nursing home owing to indisposition is much better now. He left the nursing home on Saturday evening. It is likely he will retire after presenting the budget toward the end of next month.—A. P.

Madras—Seven harbour coolies have been injured, one of them seriously, as a result of a crane collapse on Saturday morning.—A. P.

CRUSADE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

—:o:—

Demonstration Broken Up By Police.

MANY CLUBBED AND INJURED.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

New York.—Twelve men were clubbed and injured, and scores of persons accidentally caught in the swirling mob jostled and bruised, when a large force of police charged and broke up the demonstration by two hundred Communists in front of the City Hall, to protest against the fatal shooting of the Communist strike picket by the police in the Bronx District. Although only five arrests were made, demonstration was one of the most unruly and violent in recent months.—Reuter.

LATE SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMED KHAN.

—:o:—

Well-known Muslim Educationist.

ALIGARH, Jan.

Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Moslem University, who had been in different health for the last two years, died at 3 p.m following a severe attack of paralysis on Friday.

Born in the Karnal district of the Punjab and educated at the Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and Christ's College Cambridge Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Kh was called to the Bar in 1894. H devoted a great part of his life to the cause of Muslim education and took a deep and abiding interest in his alma mater, of which he was a trustee for nearly 35 years and later Vice-Chancellor when it was converted into a university.

He was among those who were responsible for the recent appointment of a committee to inquire into the affairs of the University and it is understood that the strain of his labours in this connection severely told upon his health and probably hastened his end.

Outside the sphere of the Aligarh College and University, the Sahibzada acted as Secretary of the Mahomedan Educational Conference from 1906 to 1907 and presided over Mahomedan Educational Conference of Bengal in 1911, and of Bombay in 1914.

The late Sahibzada was a prominent figure in the political life of the country and played an active part in the Muslim awakening. He was a member of the All-India Muslim League since its inception and represented the Mahomedan constituency of Agra in the Provincial Council from 1909 to 1912. He was a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India from 1917 until 1924.

Mr. Sultan Ahmed, C.I.E., a Minister in the Gwalior State, is his elder brother.—"The Mussalman".

BLAVATSKY HALL MEETING

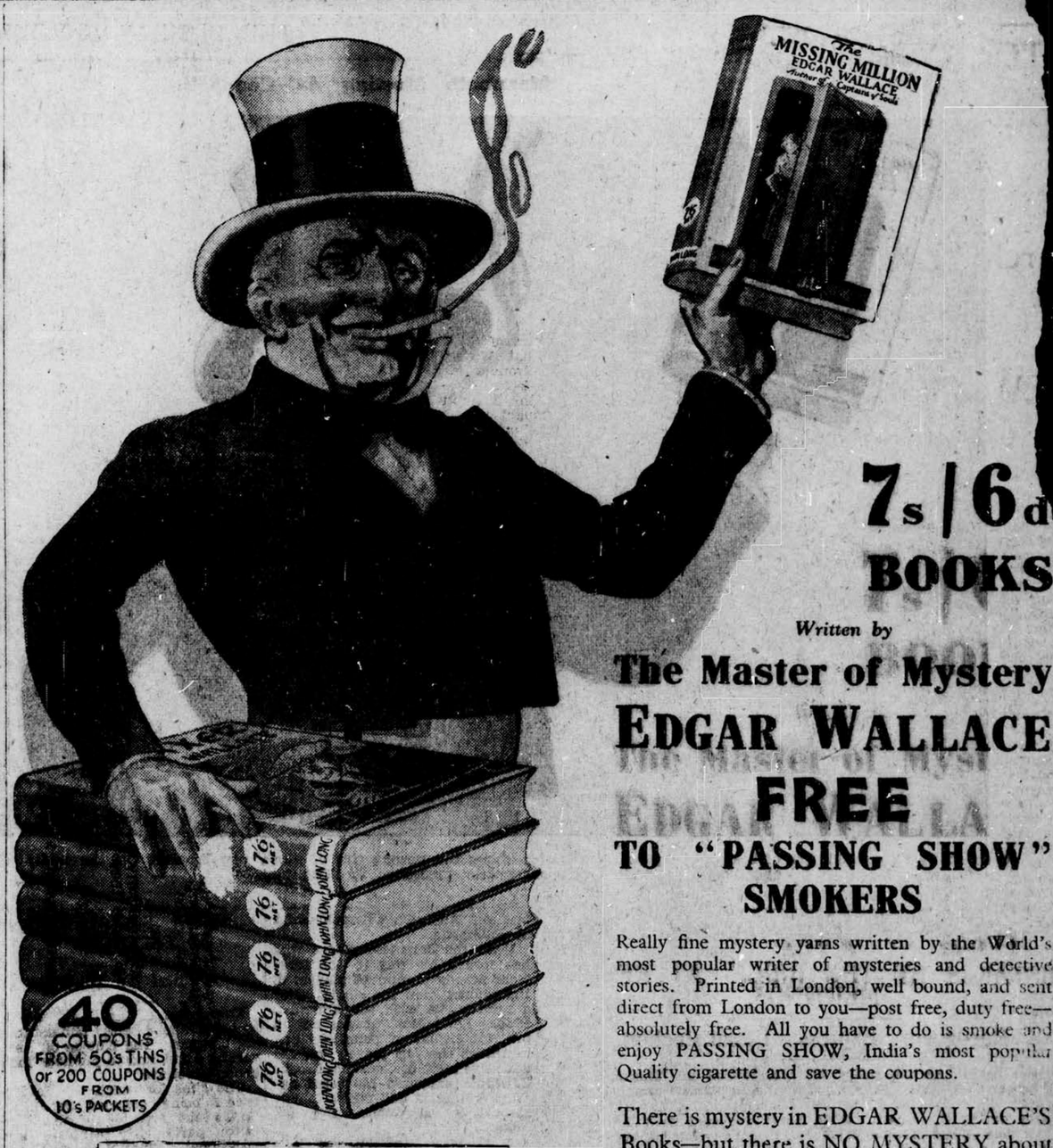
—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report in connection with the "Liberals Message" (?) meeting at the Blavastky Lodge Hall, I shall thank you to publish the following few lines in your esteemed journal.

You state in your report that the manager of the meeting hall approached and asked Mr. Meherally to clear the hall. It is also understood that he threatened the audience that he would call the Police, in case they did not clear out at once. As one who was immediately standing next to Mr. Wadia—the Secretary of the Hall—and Mr. Y. J. Meherally I was able to hear all that passed between them. Mr. Wadia knew Mr. Meherally hence he requested Mr. Meherally to stop the meeting. Mr. Wadia further said that as the convenors of the meeting had left he would be in a very awkward position if the meeting was continued. Mr. Meherally Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy and Dr. Sumant Mehta responded to this request and the resolution was immediately put before the House and passed unanimously, after which the meeting terminated. No member of the Youth League could be said to have behaved in any manner that was not constitutional and justified. The Liberals owe it to the members of the Youth League that they were able to sit for more than half an hour in the midst of an audience which did not care two brass buttons for the 'message.' Some people attribute the attitude of the audience to the arrest of Subash Babu, etc. The fact is, the right thinking public of Bombay thoroughly condemn the pernicious tactics in which Sir Chimanlal and other Liberals are indulging, by running to the Old Dame of Bori-Bunder to abuse the activities of Mahatma Gandhi, and the Youth Leaguers. The Liberals should take a timely warning and not give what they call 'sound advice' where it is not wanted. Let the Liberals go to the Himalayas and meditate.—Yours, etc.,

"D."



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CLASHES IN GERMANY.

—:o:—

Between Nationalists And Communists.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Berlin.—Communists are very active in and outside capital. Several hundreds of Communists in a village outside Potsdam besieged for an hour a restaurant where Extreme Nationalists were meeting and fled when the police appeared.

The Communists and members of Steel Helmet Association came into clash at Nauen in course of which several of the latter were wounded. Outside Koepenick near Nauen scores of Communists, including women, stoned all motor car, shouting "Down with bourgeoisie." Several occupants of motor cars were injured.—Reuter.

NEW AIRPLANE.

—:o:—

For Making Surveys.

RUGBY, Jan. 26.

Lord Thomson and Mr. Montague Air Minister and Under-Secretary for Air respectively, yesterday made a trial flight in the first aeroplane specially designed for air surveying. The Gloster Aircraft Company have built the machine for Aircraft Operating Company which will use it in Northern Rhodesia to map immense area of unexploded territory.

The aeroplane is so constructed that every part of the world will become accessible to the air surveyor since its reserve of power is such that operations to the extent of 30,000 sq. miles are made possible from a single central aerodrome. Its special aerial camera enables enormous areas to be photographed on a single plate.—B. O. W.

BRITISH EMPIRE ACADEMY.

—:o:—

Invitation For Pictures.

Miss Hilla C. Vakeel, Hon. Secretary, Society for the encouragement of Indian Art writes:—

The British Empire Academy, London, has approached the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art with a view to inviting them to submit pictures for Exhibition in London. Our society desires all artists in India working on Indian lines to send in their work to the Selection Committee appointed by our Society at 'Alwane-Rafaat" Ridge Road, Bombay.

WOMAN KILLED BY ROBBERS.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Jan. 27.

A Brahmin woman aged about 35 a resident of Zadgoan and sister of Mr. Amraotikar, District and Session Judge, Wardha was done to death by strangulation on the night of the 23rd instant presumably by robbers who are understood to have run away with currency notes worth about Rs. 500.—A. P.

—:o:—

THE ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

—:o:—

Fourth Wrestling Tournament.

—:o:—

The Fourth Parsi National Wrestling Tournament under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League was held on Sunday last the 26th inst., at the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, when Byramji Jeejibhoy, presided and Lady Jeejibhoy distrivuted the prizes.

The programme commenced with Lathi Swinging Competition. The various Wrestling bouts and the Banati Swinging Competition.

The most interesting fight of the evening was in the Light Weight (145 lbs. and under) betwe D. Bharucha and S. M. C The competitors were keen and equally matched and faulty step by the one wo left the other a winne fight kept the spectators eagerly witnessing it in a Some thought that would have an upper ha others that Crawford wo But as both were injured dical officers stopped the

Another fight that inte terest in the spectat the Weltter Weight (158 under) in which K. E. N a hard fight against M. tia was declared winner was also evenly balanced a play of 1 0minutes ne throw the other down result that the judges extra five minutes bef to a decisive result.

The Banati Swingi favourite of the spe every competitor was left the Wrestling Sq the performance. R valla a young lad of good impression on th and the officials by hi

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Weak cell, deficient in calcium. The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Strong cell, rich in calcium. Well-developed nucleus.

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Kalzana makes the teeth strong and hard and prevents decay. Remember that your teeth are almost entirely built up of Calcium and any deficiency of Calcium in your body will bring about decay and weakness in your teeth.

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By strengthening the blood and nerves Kalzana regulates the functions peculiar to women. It relieves undue pains, conquers irritability and soon brings you back to care-free health.

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INDIA'S RALLY TO NATION'S CALL.

Nation-Wide Campaign For Independence Begins.

DR. ANSARI HOISTS NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Crowded Meeting In Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 27.

Delhi witnessed an enthusiasm which is well described as unprecedented in its annals to-day, in connection with celebration of the Independence Day. Public meetings of both men and women were held in the Queen's Gardens in the afternoon, and a big procession consisting of lady volunteers and volunteers were taken out from several parts of the city and assembled at the clock tower, where a big procession consisting of volunteers, lady volunteers, prominent Congressmen and citizens started and reached the clock tower and after passing through main thoroughfares, the procession terminated at the Queen's Gardens where a public meeting was held, Lala Shankarlal presiding. About twenty-five thousand men attended the meeting.

At the meeting, the Independence resolution of the Congress Committee was simultaneously read out from three different platforms raised for the occasion and explained to the audience who unanimously adopted it.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Ansari hoisted the national flag in the Queen's Gardens amidst great enthusiasm. In hoisting the flag in the Queen's Gardens, Dr. Ansari exhorted for Hindu-Muslim unity without which, he said, Civil Disobedience, volunteers recruitment and other programmes necessary for civil disobedience was impossible. Many organisations such Nawjiwan Bharat Sabha, the Youth League, Majdoor Sabha etc. joined in the celebrations.

A meeting of ladies was also held at Arya Samaj Hall, Mrs. Bedi presiding. About two thousand ladies attended. The Independence resolution was adopted by ladies and speeches were made exhorting the ladies to take their equal share in the national fight side by side with men.—Free Press.

Shops Fly Independence Colours

—:o:—

DELHI, Jan. 26.

Congress volunteers were busy the whole day making arrangements for the procession and selling independence flags. Most of the Hindu shops in Chandni Chowk were flying independence colours. At two in the afternoon, a huge procession started from the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk headed by seven sawars in Khadi and followed by the Independence flag. Ladies, students, members of the Nawjawan Bharat Sabha and the Muzdur Sabha, Congress volunteers and citizens followed the flag in a procession with placards bearing several mottoes, and singing national songs and shouting revolutionary cries. The procession was half a mile long and took three hours to pass the main streets of the city. About ten thousand people participated in the demonstration which was watched by people who thronged the balconies on either side of the road through which the procession passed. It terminated in Queen's Gardens where a public meeting was held and the resolution formulated by the Congress Working Committee was passed. The crowd here swelled further and a sprinkling of Mussalmans was also noticed.

A ladies meeting was also held at the Arya Samaj Mandir where the Independence resolution was explained to the audience and passed.

The authorities had taken all precautions against breach of public peace. Two hundred foot and mounted police with band paraded the City and the City Magistrate with a police reserve watched the procession from the Central Police Station. The demonstration passed off peacefully.—A. P.

AT BENARES.

—:o:—

BENARES, Jan. 27.

The Independence Day was celebrated here with great enthusiasm. In the morning the National Flag was hoisted by Mr. Sampurnanand, President, Town Congress Committee, before a large gathering. In the afternoon a procession organised by Congress Workers and Youth Leaguers was taken through the principal streets of the town. In the evening a public meeting, attended by ten thousand persons including a number of ladies, was held in the Town Hall at which Congress Working Committee's resolution was passed.

A manifesto issued by the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was found posted in several places in the morning. In this connection Kedar Prasad, Assistant Secretary, Benares Youth League and Vidyar Ayam were arrested by police to-day.

Independence Day was celebrated by the students of the Benares University. The National Flag was hoisted and a meeting was held.—A.P.

FLAG TAKEN IN PROCESSION.

—:o:—

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 27.

The Independence Day was observed here by the hoisting of the National Flag before a large gathering in the morning by Seth Govinddas, President, Provincial Congress Committee. In the afternoon the national flag was mounted on an elephant and was taken in a procession through the principal streets. In the evening a mass meeting attended by over ten thousand people was held, Seth Govinddas presiding, at which the resolution of the Congress Working Committee was read out and passed. Many houses were beflaged with national flags.—A.P.

AT NAGPUR.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Jan. 27.

Nagpur celebrated Independence Day under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and the Youth League. A procession with tri-coloured flags was taken through the principal streets and a public meeting was held in the evening, Dr. Khare presiding. Mr. Abhyanker moved the resolution of the Working Committee. The resolution was explained in vernacular and was unanimously adopted. —A.P.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

—:o:—

Sir Malcolm Hailey's "Warning."

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Opening the Aligarh District Fair Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, dwelt upon the present critical situation created by the Congress and warned the people against partaking in such subversive movements for which the Government was fully prepared.—A.P.

HONOURING THE FLAG.

—:o:—

Independence Day At Lahore.

LAHORE, Jan. 26.

The ceremony of hoisting the flag was observed in the morning without any untoward incident. A crowd of about 10,000 was assembled outside Mochi Gate in the municipal lawns. The ceremony opened with the bursting of 21 crackers and then the flag was unfurled. Volunteers and the crowd raised cries of "Up Up the National Flag", "Down Down Union Jack."

A significant feature of the flag was the stripe of red on it which was placed at the top.

The Congress leaders including Doctor Gopichand, Stayapal, Sardar Sardul Singh and Lala Dunichand made speeches dwelling on the importance of honouring the Flag. A posse of police remained at a short distance from the crowd until it dispersed.

A large number of private buildings also hoisted the National Flag including Congress offices, Servants of the People Society as also College Hostels including the Government College Hostel, the Law College hostel and the University hostel. At the last named place Kumari Lajjyawati hoisted the flag. Reports have been received from different quarters in the city that revolutionary literature was freely distributed.

REVOLUTIONARY CRIES

In the afternoon a procession headed by almost all local Congress leaders and Congress band marched through the principal streets. Girl volunteers accompanying the procession sang national songs while others raised revolutionary cries and those of "Gandhi will deliver India from bondage." The procession reached the spot where the national flag was unfurled in the morning at about five p.m. and joined the crowd which had already collected there. Batches of students carrying national flags further swelled the number which was estimated at over fifty thousand. At 5 p.m. the Congress Working Committee's resolution was read in the vernacular from six different centres to the gathering which signified its acceptance by raising hands. The crowd then dispersed shouting "Long Live Revolution."

No special police arrangements had been made. Streets, houses and shops in different parts of the city were illuminated.—A. P.

AT HUBLI.

HUBLI, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was celebrated here most successfully. About 2,000 people attending the flag salutation ceremony. Mr. Puranik, hoisted the flag.

The Congress Working Committee's resolution was read in Hindi, Kanarese and English by Mr. Golikeri, local Congress Secretary, Mr. Kargudri, Assistant Secretary of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Mr. Hardikar respectively, and the resolution was passed unanimously.—Free Press.

AT VILLE PARLE.

—:o:—

January 26.

The Village Congress Committee celebrated the Independence Day to-day with the usual ceremonies.

AT SATARA.

—:o:—

SATARA, Jan. 27.

Local Congress Committee observed Independence yesterday. The day began with the hoisting of the National flag in the National School premises. In the evening a procession went through the principal thoroughfares attended hundreds and terminated at Palace Square. Congress manifesto was read by Dr. N. V. Athalye, under the presidency of Mr. Ghanekar. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

AT AKYAB.

—:o:—

AKYAB, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was celebrated at Akyab with great eclat and the National flag was hoisted this morning. Khaddar was hawked from ten to five from house to house. In the afternoon three processions went round the principal streets.

AT NASIK.

—:o:—

NASIK, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was enthusiastically celebrated by Nasik There was khadi hawking in the afternoon. The National flag taken in a huge procession from Bhadrakali through the main streets. At five procession reached the banks of Godaveri where an imposing salute was given to the National flag, after which at a public meeting, presided over by Mr. Akut, resolutions of Congress Working Committee passed unanimously.

AT AGRA.

—:o:—

AGRA, Jan. 26.

Scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm was witnessed yesterday. About 8,000 assembled to witness the National flag hoisting ceremony performed punctually at eight by Pandit Sir Krishandutt Paliwal at ten, National flags hoisted on several thousand houses and shops

AT AMRAOTI.

—:o:—

AMRAOTI, Jan. 26.

The Amraoti Congress Committee celebrated the Independence Day successfully. Flag salutation in the morning was accompanied by military band. In the noon the students held a meeting under the presidentship of Veer Wamanrao, where speeches by students made and they expressed their determination to win Independence. A procession of flag accompanied by the military equad of Vyayamshala paraded through important parts of the city. Thousands accompanied the procesion. A monster meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Waman Rao Joshi was held for passing Congress resolution.

AT KAMPTEE.

—:o:—

KAMPTEE, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was celebrated at Kamptee Town. A procession was taken through all streets with National flags which was saluted at Gudaki where a crowded meeting was held. Seth Poonamchand Ranka presiding. Shrijut Dharmadhikari read the Congress proclamation.

AT KUMPTA.

—:o:—

KUMPTA, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day and flag hoisting ceremony passed off amidst great enthusiasm. The Working Committee resolutions were read and passed unanimously.

AT MUNGELI.

—:o:—

MUGELI, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was celebrated at Mungeli on January 26 with great success. There were hoisting of flags, procession and meeting.

The "Chronicle" has received so many messages about the successful celebration of the Independence Day from all over India that it is almost impossible to publish them. We give below a few of the names: Bhavnagar, Dharwar, Lucknow, Madura, Cocoanada, Andheri, Kurad.

AT BANDRA.

—:o:—

BANDRA, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was observed in Bandra with great enthusiasm reminiscent of the Non-Co-operation days. Early in the morning the National Flag was hoisted by Mr. S. S. Nayak amidst deafening shouts of "Bande Matram" and "Long Live Independence." A procession than started from the Congress office and passing through several importants streets of Bandra arrived at the flag post where a public meeting was held and the declaration of the Working Committee was read and was unanimously accepted by the entire audience. Among those present were Messrs. B. G. Kher, Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas, Mr. N. D. Savarkar, Mr. S. S Naik Mr. D. N. Wandreker and others. The meeting than terminated with loud shouts of "Bande Matram" and "Long Live [illegible]

One significant feature of the demonstration was the participation of a very large number of students.

The demonstrations were very successful and certainly marks the dawn of a new era.

At Broach.

—:o:—

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 24.

The Independence Day was observed here with great zeal and enthusiasm. The ceremony of hoisting the National Flag was performed by Dr. Chandulal at 8 a.m. in the "Sevashram" amongst the large crowd of public. The boys of Sevashram Sshool played on the band and Mr. Purani conducted the salutation ceremony of the National Flag.

At 4 p.m. a huge procession [illegible] carrying the National Flag. People joined the procession in large numbers from every Bazar. The procession after going through the whole city arrived at the Town Hall Here the procession was converted into a meeting. Dr. Chandulal read the Purna Swaraj Pratigna" before the meeting. The meeting passed this vow by raising their hands. The meeting dispersed with loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhiji ki jay."

Italian Flag Or Morzuk Stronghold.

—:o:—

ROME, Jan. 26.

Governor of Cyrenaica reports that the Italian forces have hoisted the tricolor on the stronghold of Morzuk, Chief of the oasis of [illegible]

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	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	3,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up ...	1,68,13,200
Reserve Fund ...	75,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
	4,11,26,400
As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets ...	16,35,00,000
LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities ...	13,81,00,600
SURPLUS ...	2,54,00,000
ADD—Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	1,68,13,200
TOTAL SURPLUS	4,22,13,200

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TRAGEDY OF SILVER.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

However, their output forms but a small percentage as compared to the amount of by-production.

As regards world's consumption, almost all countries in pre-war times practically used silver for coinage while India and China placed their entire confidence in silver as a basis of their currencies, the former also requiring a large amount for ornamental and industrial purposes. A few years ago, the annual consumption of silver in China and India was in the neighbourhood of sixty and one hundred million ounces respectively, but the proportion has since varied in recent years in favour of China, the takings of which reached the figure of 142 million ounces last year while on the other hand Indian consumption declined to 90 million ounces.

The monthly exportable surplus of silver in America is about fifteen million ounces, a greater part of which is now-a-days absorbed by China and therefore under normal circumstances the improvement in Chinese demand alone would have maintained silver prices at a far higher level but the dumping of the demonetized silver from various sources has nullified this advantage. It will be noticed that in the year 1928, 60 million ounces formed the surplus supplies in this way, British Government selling five million and French Government nineteen million, Indian Government 23 million and Belgian Government thirteen million ounces.

LARGE CONSUMPTION BY SHANGHAI.

During the year that has ended the Chinese demand has been fairly maintained but the Indian consumption has further declined in spite of unprecedentedly lower level of prices. The American production is ever more on the increase as explained above on account of greater demand in baser metals, the expected curtailment in pure silver ore mining being only about fifteen million ounces at the most which is hardly enough to offset the increase in the by-production. The surplus supplies from demonetized silver during the same year has been computed at about 50 million ounces, Indian Government selling about 30 million ounces, British Government 10 million ounces and the Continent 10 million ounces. All this silver has found its way to the Shanghai market where since last year the stocks have been accumulating and as estimated at the end of last December, they have reached the astonishing figures of 85-1/2 million Taels of Sycel, 126 million Dollars and 7620 bars of silver and about 25 million ounces more are reported to be on sea to arrive there before the Chinese new year.

It must be noticed that the use of silver in China is mostly limited to currency requirements and very little is used for industrial or ornamental purposes. The huge piling up of silver in Shanghai is symptomatic of present political conditions in China, but it nevertheless constitutes a great danger to the well-being of silver which has been totally dethroned from the currencies of Western countries while the important Eastern countries headed by India are seriously in the process of following suit. China with all the disturbances raging internally had found time to appoint a commission to recommend the unification of Chinese currencies on basis of some sort of Gold standard. The labours of the Commission have just been completed. Their recommendations are awaited with an eagerness which can well be understood looking to the tremendous influence they are bound to exert on silver one way or the other at this critical juncture. As a preliminary the Nationalist Government are contemplating the abolishment of Tael as a measure of value and substituting a uniform Dollar Currency which would perhaps render unnecessary large holdings of silver by the powerful Banks against their note issues in China. Although a drastic change from the present state to a gold standard is not considered feasible, the possible announcement of such a goal bodes evil for silver the extent of which passes imagination as when the largest consumer turns a seller where would one find the buyers?

Further there is Indo China, a small country in comparison with India and China, but no less important as a consumer of silver; it has now decided to fix its exchange on a gold basis and with that object in view, the Indo-China Bank has sold in Shanghai its large holdings of Silver Reserves when that silver will be actually delivered as is now reported that shipments against these sales have commenced, it would undoubtedly aggravate the situation which is already as bad as can be imagined.

Some time ago, the Hongkong authorities decided to circulate silver dollars in Hongkong instead of notes and consequently large orders for minting these dollars estimated at about 30 million, were placed with the mints in Bombay and London. The bulk of the silver required for this purpose was readily available from demonetized Indian and British coins and hence this demand for coinage has not improved matters but on the contrary it is likely to depress the silver prices in the long run in so far as Hongkong will have no use for American or Shanghai silver.

DISASTROUS POLICY.

The indiscriminate policy of the Government of India of selling silver has led to disastrous results and the events have proved beyond doubt that the policy or more correctly the absence of policy has been the root cause of the present deplorable situation which is upsetting accepted values, demoralizing trade and finance and doing an irreparable harm to the interests of the Indian people and the countries of the world at large where the wealth of people is held in silver. The appalling depreciation in value will at once be realized if it is known that the silver holdings in India which at a modest estimate few years ago amounted to 4237 million ounces, stand reduced to nearly half their values. The Chinese loss is simply inconceivable, the national wealth being entirely in silver and the prices of commodities have a direct relation with silver.

The Indian Government are selling on their own initiative, their action being governed by no statute in this respect; they are the sole dispensers of currency affairs and it is taken for granted that they are putting into practice the recommendations of the late Currency Commission, but the danger of isolating a recommendation from others bearing vital relations to same was only too apparent. However, the Indian Government seem not to have taken stock of this danger as well as of the world conditions ruling the silver market and the subsequent repercussions that were bound to take place as a result of their selling silver.

THE UNDERLYING MOTIVE.

It is said, a Gold Bullion Standard is in action and the Government are selling silver to build up sufficient gold reserves to make the above measure substantially effective, but so far the proceeds of silver sales do not appear to have been utilized for this purpose and the authorities when pressed to make a statement refuse to give an undertaking of this kind. The figures show that the proceeds of about 50 to 60 million ounces silver sold upto now seem to have been used up in remittances to England which leads one to believe that policy of selling silver must have other motive behind it than merely building up of gold reserves and it is further questionable whether Government are entitled to make use of these proceeds derived from currency reserves in the manner, they are doing at present. If the motive is ambiguous, the method is no less crude. A wise Government as the Indian Government are credited to be, ought to have devised a businesslike plan before undertaking the reduction of their huge holdings in a haphazard manner. They should never have thought of selling their silver without the powerful aid of protective duty. The essential thing was to maintain prices at a reasonable level by proper manipulation and a policy of not forcing down sales on an unwilling market. The best course was to have regularly satisfied the Indian consumption first by imposing an adequately heavy import duty on foreign silver, This would have steadied the prices and created confidence in the minds of the people. The Government silver would have been regularly taken up at a much more economical level in India itself. It is never yet too late for the Government to decide upon this course which is expected to prevent further depreciation of silver and ensure steady sales of Government silver at a better price than obtainable now.

VERNACULAR FINAL TEACHERS' SALARIES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

earlier resolution in its subsequent Resolution No. 4179 dated 8th August, 1929. Within five months the Corporation is being asked by one of its members to upset its deliberate decision. Has there been an economic or educational revolution during these five months to justify the Corporation in saying that teachers, who were held fit to draw Rs. 50/- p.m. five months ago, are now fit to draw only Rs. 40 p.m.? Mr. Dimtimkar ought surely not to be allowed to play with the time of a body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, or to treat Primary teachers as so many pawns. The V. F. teachers are half of the total strength. On 31st March, 1929 there were altogether 1920 teachers out of whom 964 were untrained. Amongst these are, of course, some unpassed teachers also. Out of these 964, Urdu teachers number 258. There are 258 untrained Urdu teachers as against only 133 trained Urdu teachers. Two thirds of the Urdu teachers are thus untrained. Among the Urdu women teachers, there only 15 trained as against 104 untrained i.e., seven out of eight Urdu lady teachers are in the class, whose salaries are sought to be axed by Mr. Dimtimkar.

TRY THE SHIFT SYSTEM.

And what is all this hardship to be imposed upon about 250 Municipal servants going to bring? Hardly Rs 30,000/- a year. The cost per pupil will hardly be affected by eight annas per annum. Surely this is neither the place nor the way to effect economy. Reduction of salaries ought not to be practised in the low grades. The Corporation has various other ways of effecting economy e.g. by getting more work from teachers. The Retrenchment Officer Mr. Mehta has asked that the shift system be tried, which may also help in solving the building problem. The easiest route is not necessarily the best route to any destination.

CRUEL AND NIGGARDLY.

We get a good deal of writing and talk about the falling cost of living. To those who have to live in the lowest strata all such talk is a reminder of the famous story of an arithmetician aspiring to wade through a river, of which the average depth was three feet. Those, who cannot afford more than thirty rupees a month for rent, know it to their great discomfort that there is almost no difference between the boom-years and these lean years: in some cases the rents are even higher than in 1922 or 1923 because the Rent Act expired on 31.12.28. It may be that one may live with Rs. 200 p.m. as comfortably in 1930 as with Rs. 300 in 1923. But in the case of those, who just scrape a living, his rule cannot at all apply. And surely not even a theorist can maintain that the cost of living in 1930 has so far fallen from that in 1928 or 1929 as to justify a reduction of twenty per cent in the starting salary of Vernacular Final passed municipal teachers in the employ of the Bombay Municipal Cor... Corporatio... dismissal ... gardly pr... Dimtimka...

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ENT IN NCES R.

Agricultural ment.

IN INDIAN TTON.

instalment of the following interesting article regarding research work of the Agricultural Department in Central Provinces and Berar will show that improvement in quality to result in a new era in Cotton history. Indian replacing American cotton this competition will be more and more severe with lapse of time, and it remains to be seen how outside will combat it:—

purpose of this article is to short review of the activities the Agricultural Department Central Provinces, towards provement of cotton in Berthe Central Provinces. the of this crop and its position the bazaar as it existed has been dealt with by Mr. the then Director of Agriin an article in the Agri-Journal of India under the "Cotton Cultivation and C. P."

HISTORY OF COTTON PRODUCES.

whole of the cotton area Berar and the Central s at this time grew a kind n crop which was locally s "jari" or "jurry" and roduced the cotton known ras" to the trade. The of this "Oomras" however, necessarily the same all nus "Oomras" from West nd from the Poorna Valrough to the feel and in staple while those from Wardha, Hinganghat and erar were fine to the touch erior in staple length, up to 3/4 of an inch staple latter, however, usually ed when they came to the Khamgaon, Shegaon and markets for export. The ganghat famous for spinwas already nearly exd even the "Oomras" ere the second best had o show signs of deteriorainferior cottons with coarse int and short staple were, year, becoming more proin them, and spinners had that 16s to 20s could no e spun out of the "Oomhey got them in the mar-. They had started to nce at the "Oomras" from Wardha and Hingangnat since they had lost their ristic soft feel, their uniss well as their old staple the main characters which e commodity valuable. was wondering what had r the "Oomras" to cause rioration.

as the state of affairs in tets when the Central Agricultural Department s enquiry into the con- cotton crop then grow- Central Provinces and on fields. The local the same crop differ tract to another. The y" which was responsi- "Oomras" of the trade verally known accord- racts which grew it oper it was called ateli", "Katel-Vilaity" Central Provinces as "Saoner jari", "Nihoori" and "Chanda st named cotton, ite a different botaossypium indicum) comparatively limitanda district in the to 10,000 bales and linganghat's" in the

types were grown ive samples, and were found (with Chanda jari y Gossypium in- of a mixture of milar botanical the Gossypium Gossypium inpium hirsutum nd in them but tent. However, uch mixtures c varied consi- tract. Thus r, from the from the r showed a the yellow a small num- ered kinds of qually small uin indicum um plants. es). Berar, y and from P. Railway

badly mixed state. After some time, however, the planting public became aware of the fraud practised on them.

COTTON TRANSPORT ACT

They therefore made a movement for legalising the restriction of the cotton trade called "The Cotton Transport Act." To prevent inferior "Oomras" being passed on as the better ones, they made a sort of classification of these into C. P. No. 1, C. P. No. 2, and C. P. No. 3 on the basis of the tract growing these. But while the spinner was thus seeking to keep good "Oomras" secure from mixtures of inferior linis, Roseum cotton seed was selling like hot cakes and was introduced into the very heart of South West Berar, Hinganghat, Wardha and Nagpur —once strongholds of the best "Oomras"—thus defeating the object of the distinction that the trade sought to make between "Oomras" on the basis of the tract growing them. Uniform deterioration of the "Oomras" was the result. The efforts of the Agricultural Department Central Provinces in pushing Roseum all over the cotton tract, not only resulted in putting more money into the growers pockets by increased yields and ginning outturns but also helped to hasten the evening up of the inequalities that existed in the "Oomras". This equalisation of the "Oomras" though on a low level of quality, has been indirectly useful. It has served to create a sort of staple famine in the Central Provinces with the result that the local spinners have begun to look with favour upon any attempts at the production of stapled cottons. There has arisen among them a sort of healthy appetite for stapled cottons. After the satiation of the abnormal demand immediately following the cessation of war when any cotton whatever was acceptable, they have begun to show a keen fastidiousness in their purchases and a distinct partiality in favour of better stapled cottons, so much so that when these are not available locally they import their requirements from the Nizam's Dominions and the Punjab even at a greater cost.

(To Be Continued.)

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date		
25-1-30	7280000	7717000
Receipts Yesterday		
15-1-30	21000	29000
Exports to date		
25-1-30	4842000	5506000
Stock at Ports		
24-1-30	2468000	2247000
Stock Interior Town		
24-1-30	1432000	1119000
Stock Liverpool		
24-1-30	989000	1049000
Visible Supply		
24-1-30	5736000	5624000
Quantity in Sight		
24-1-30	12417000	12332000
Quantity out of Sight		
24-1-30	8435000	8964000

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bmobay, Jan. 27.

Jan.	179.10 plus 0.10
April	185.50—0.40
July	190.20—0.10

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Makes Girls Model Citizens.

The Lokamanya Rashtriya School celebrated its annual social gathering and prize distribution on Saturday (18t inst.) in the Peoples' Jinnah Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Many prominent persons were present on the occasion.

After a few interesting performances by girls Miss Champubai Shringarpure, principal of the school, read the report of the working of the school during the last twelve months.

Mrs. Naidu distributed the prizes to girls who had won distinction in different departments of school work and congratulated the the teachers on their success in making rapid progress in the working of the school.

MRS. NAIDU'S IDEAL.

Her ideal of making girls into model citizens appealed to the audience and she was glad to observe that it was followed by the school.

After a vote of thanks by Principal T. A. Kulkarni several more items of music, dialogues, drill and recitation were gone through. The audiences very much appreciated the Indian maypole dance, the cane drill and dialogues by little girls.

B. B. & C. I. MEN'S GRIEVANCES.

At a meeting of the workers at Mahim, Mr. Nandurbarker presiding, resolutions were passed condemning the dismissal of Laxman Ganu, asking for his reinstatement and supporting the G.I.P. men in their resolve to strike.

BROTHERHOOD CHESS TOURNAMENT.

A Chess Tournament open to members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held in the second week of February. Entries [illegible] with a remittance of Rs. 0-8-0 should reach the Hon Secretaries on or before 30th instant.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Jan. 27.

Heimei Maru, Kasano, Java.
City of London, Ewing, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28.

Meigen Maru, Hoshida, Karachi.
Stella Polaris, Eliasfen, Port Sudan.
Warina, Greenwood, Rangoon.
Schonfels, Haskel, Karachi.
Neuenfels, Stryker, Hamburg.
Gleneden, Johnston, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 27.

Steamer Nagano Maru for Kobe.
Steamer City of Manila for New York.

S S City of London:—The K N Co's steamer City of London arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Meigen Maru:—The O S K steamer Meigen Maru will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo and same bottom cargo.

S S Heimei Maru:—The J U Moolji's steamer Heimei Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Stella Polaris:—The M M Co's steamer Stella Polaris will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Port Sudan, etc., with troops and passengers.

S S Warina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Warina will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Schonfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Schonfels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Neuenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Neuenfels will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Gleneden:—The G T Co's steamer Gleneden will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 27.

S S Morea for London:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes B H Lele, 34 cwts appricot kernels E Virji and Co, 182 cwts coffee Thos Cook and Sons, 2000 cwts myrabollams J Moolchand and Co.

Far Marseilles:—40 cwts groundnut seeds 33 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co, 1000 cwts castor seed J Ramchander and Co.

S S Masula for Havre:—2000 cwts linseed 500 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros, 62 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co, 110 bales cotton raw C and Thackersey Ltd, 510 bales cotton rak K Devchand and Co, 124 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co, 500 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co, 3003 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

For Antwerp:—240 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co, 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co, 1809 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.

From Dunkirk:—2615 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co, 1950 cwts groundnut seed M Mavji

For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 27.

S S Clan Macbryne from Manchester, Agents J Finlay and Co:—336 cases cottons, 402 cases cotton yarn, 370 cases cotton goods, 516 cases machinery, 38 cases newspaper, 83 cases looms, 22 cases ropes, 36 cases glassware, 16 cases soap, 150 bundles steel flanges, 2100 bundles steel hoops, 53 bundles steel plates, 280 drums dyes, 80 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow:—46 cases cottons 9 cases cotton goods, 412 cases sisterns, 560 cases beer, 133 cases newspaper, 30 cases wine, 27 cases cotton thread, 25 cases medicine, 295 cases whisky, 148 bundles steel joists, 160 bundles steel plates, 106 bundles steel rivets, 22 bundles steel tubes, 160 Nos. jars, 75 bundles nails, 395 bundles bolts and nuts.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 27

Castorseeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 45/5, Highest Rs. 45/14, Closing Rs. 45/13/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 48/6, Highest Rs. 47/13, Closing Rs. 48/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May. Opening Rs. 50/12, Highest Rs. 50/14 Lowest Rs. 50/4/6, Closing Rs. 50/8/6.

CURRENCY STATEMENT

Bombay, Jan. 27.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on January 22:—

	(In thousands of rupees).
Total circulation	180,00,17
Total—Coin and bullion:—	
In India:—	
Silver coin	104 08 23
Gold coin	32,26,62
Silver bullion	2,89,83
Securities (purchase prices):	
In India	38,20,59
In England	2,14,99

TIPU SULTAN AS HE WAS.

A Builder Of Hindu-Muslim Unity.

V. D. G. writes in "Young India":—

Fatehali Tipu Sultan of Mysore is represented by foreign historians as a fanatic who oppressed his Hindu subjects and converted them to Islam by force. But he was nothing of the kind. On the other hand his relations with his Hindu subjects were of a perfectly cordial nature. And it is a rare pleasure to dwell upon them at a time when Hindus and Mussalmans, all oblivious of the presence of the 'enemy within their gate,' are ready to fly at one another's throats and have lost all power of clear thinking. The great Sultan's prime minister was a Hindu, who, be it acknowledged with shame, betrayed that great lover of 'Independence' into the hands of the enemy. The Archaeological Department of Mysore State is in possession of over thirty letters written by Tipu to the Shankaracharya of Shringeri Math. These letters are written in the Kannada characters. Tipu was an absolute monarch, but even then he not only never so much as dreamt of compelling Hindu traders to keep their accounts in the Arabic script, but he did not mind getting letters written in the national language and the national script. In one of the letters written to the Shankaracharya in 1793 Tipu acknowledges receipt of the Shankaracharya's letter and requests him to perform 'apas' (i.e. to undergo self-purificatory discipline) and to offer prayers for the welfare and prosperity of his own realm as for that of the whole universe. And finally he asks the Shankaracharya to return to Mysore, for the presence of good men in a country brings down rain and makes for good cultivation and plenty. This letter deserves to be printed in letters of gold in every history of India.

Tipu made lavish gifts of land and other things to Hindu temples, and temples dedicated to Shri Venkatramanna, Shrinivas and Shriranganath and located in the vicinity of Tipu's palaces still bear testimony to his broad-minded toleration, and indicate that that great martyr at any rate—for a real martyr he was in the cause of liberty—was not disturbed in his prayers by the Hindu bells calling people to worship the same Allah whose devotee he was. Tipu died fighting for liberty, treating with contempt the suggestion that he should surrender to the enemy. When Tipu's corpse was recovered from among the heap of 'unknown soldiers' whose fate he proudly shared, it was found, that even in death his hand had still clutched the sword which was his instrument as non-violence is our instrument for the vindication of liberty. Let us remember the following seasonable words of Tipu:

'Better a lion's life for two days than a dog's life for two hundred years,'

and also the lines repeated at the end of each stanza of an elegy composed in his honour:

'Ya Allah, it is better to die beneath the clouds of battle raining blood upon our heads than to live a life of shame and degration.'

Weekly Calcutta Share Market.

Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny, have issued the following report dated Calcutta, 25th January:—

Jutes.—The market opened with a weak Hessian market and the prices for nine porter Hessian declined slowly to Rs. 11/4 from 11/10. The share market with a tug of war between bulls and bears fluctuated widely. Howrah and Clive once reaching a top at 52 and 37 dropped sharply to 49/3 and 34/12 and again with a steady Hossian Market closed steady at 51 and 36 with very little business passing

At the time of writing an illusionary atmosphere was created by some bulls on spreading a baseless rumour that the Indian Jute Mills Association was considering the reduction in the working hours from 60 to 54 at their Annual General Meeting then going on; and a bidding for shares specially Kamarhatty, Kanknarrah, Dalhousie, Auckland and Lansdowne started. The opportunity was not missed by eager sellers. The market looked like a dull after the storm.

The following were the noteworthy changes during the week:—

Anglo-India, 395, 384, 388.
Bally, 255, 265, 262.
Dalhousie, 438, 450, 447.
Fort Gloster, 790, 755.
Kanknarrah, 447, 465, 460.
Lawrence, 590, 560, 570.
Auckland, 270, 260, 270.
Barnagore, 223, 219, 220.
Fort William, 335, 323, 330.
Kamarhatty, 557, 576, 573.
Lansdowne, 232, 229, 234.
Orient, 273, 255, 265.

Cotton:—This section was neglected during the week with two or three transactions in Bengal Nagour at Rs. 35/4, and Kesorams at 4/14. On Thursday a notable fall in Dunbar was in evidence and the sellers could not sell better than 188 from a quotation of 217, at the close sellers were found even at 180 with practically no buyers

Coals:—The section has been active and rates in certain cases show an advance. Aldih are steady at 85. Amalgamated were freely dealt between 18/4 & 18/12 Bengals advanced to 553. Bhutan bararee to 27 from 25/12 Bokaro and Ramghur to 19 from 18/4 New Beerbhom were wanted at 20. North Damuda changed hands at 7 from 5/12 Pench Valley were the special feature of the section which opening at 43/12 advanced to 56 Raneegunje advanced to 44/4 from 41 At the close some profit taking was in evidence.

Tea Shares:—Due to the expected acceptance of limitation scheme by Ceylon Java and India there are buyers for shares and a certain amount of business has passed through. Bishnauth, Tukavar, East India and Hashimara were in good demand and new good scrip offered at below quotation rate was taken up.

Banks:—Imperial P. P. are at 1210 xd. and their Coutvs. at 325

Govt. Securities:—Owing to a fall in the Bombay market 3-1/2 per cent Paper drooped sharply to 64/12 from 67 recovering again to 65/4 at the close Other securities were also on offer at lower rates but not to the extent of 3-1/2 per cent. 5 per cent 1945 [illegible] at Rs. 99/14 from 100/15. 1939-44 at Rs. 95

Miscellaneous:—There has been little business here Electric issues continue in demand. Indian Iron and Steel continue to decline and have been done as far [illegible] and Bengal Iron at 7. Burma Corporation are steady at [illegible] Zeminary were at 129. Howrah Oils at 11/8 Burn & Co. are quiet at 330 c. d. Indian Galvanizing were wanted at Rs. 7. B. I. Corporation are steady with their Ordys. at 2/5 and Defds. at 2.

Government Securities.

Bombay, Jan. 28

3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-12.
4 p.c. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-6.
4 p.c. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-10.
4 p.c. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76-4.
4-1/2 p.c. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4-1/2 p.c. Loan due 1955-60 Rs 85-14.
5 p.c. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95-4.
5 p.c. Loan due 1935 Rs. 97.
5 p.c. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95 4.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-1.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-2.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-11.
6 p.c. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-11.
6-1/2 p.c. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-2.
4 p.c. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 p.c. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 p.c. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-14.
6 p.c. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

FORWARD RATES.

3rd February settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs 64-11.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 100.

Tone of Market:—3-1/2 closed steady.

Tone of Silver:—Very quiet Advance due to small amount of offerings.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 27.

100	P. Crystal & Co.	Chandur 257
100	Do.	Bunusa Old 205
100	Do.	Botad Old 190
100	Do.	Budarpur 301
100	Ralli Bros.	Ujjain 287
100	Do.	Indore 222 Old
100	Moon Mill	Khurja 216
100	Do.	Sirhind 220
100	Do.	Rutlam 305
200	Colaba Land	Malarkotla 226
100	Do.	Sepabad 252
100	Do.	Bhilwara 178
100	Birla Bros.	Yeotmal Old 227
100	Do.	Amraoti Old 230
100	B. Karshandas	Arvi 266
200	India Cotton	Rutlam 235
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Harsi 221

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Jan 27.

Bengal 211 March.
Bengal 218 May.
Broach 301 A./M.
Broach 312 J./A.
Comra 253 March.
Oomra 260 May.
Oomra 266 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Jan. 27

Bengal	219	214	209	203
Sind	224	219	214	207
Punjab	217	212	207	201
Rajputana Broach	219	214	209	203
Oomra No. 3	256	251	248	243
C. P. No. 1	273	268	265	260
C. P. No. 2	265	260	257	252

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913 [illegible] NO 5 1941

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1930.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONGRATULATIONS TO SUBHASH BOSE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

The public mind of Poona was shocked at the news of the sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Babu Subhash Chandra Bose and his comrades by the Alipore Magistrate, simply for participating in a procession. There is particularly affectionate relationship between Maharashtra and Babu Bose since he presided over the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held in Poona in 1928. A public meeting was held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Professor Javadekar in the Shivaji Mandir to congratulate him and his friends. The congratulatory resolution was proposed by Mr. Gadgil in eloquent Hindi and supported by Dr. B. C. Lagu and G. N. Kanitkar. It was adopted unanimously. In the same meeting people taking part in the Independence Day demonstrations were requested to keep discipline.

There is no wonder that the Nationalists of Poona should condemn the Government for its repressive policy. Even the Moderate daily of Poona wrote a forcible article strongly criticising the Government for resorting to this sort of repressive policy. The paper went to the length of observing that, if demanding Swaraj was crime, the whole nation was demanding it. It warned the Government that the policy of repression would help, not to improve, but to mar the chances of the success of the Round Table Conference on which the Government in England and India sets so much store.

THE LATE MR. PHADKE.

Mr. S. M. Phadke, a pensioner and a literary scholar passed away last week. He was a self-made man and had risen to the post of a Mamlatdar. In spite of his service, he was very fond of study especially of the Vedas and was well-versed in that lore. In 1908 he won a prize of Rs. 500 by his excellent Marathi translation of the 'Golden Deeds'. In 1915 and 1920 he secured two University prizes for English essays on the philosophy of Shankar. The 'Vedanta Nidarshana' is his famous work and that alone is enough to establish his reputation. He was the father of Professor N. S. Phadke, the renowned novelist in Marathi. By Mr. S. M. Phadke's death, the ranks of old profound and patient scholars have suffered a regrettable loss.

On the 23rd also passed away a famous jeweller of Poona, Shet Kikabhai Motiwala. He was a Nationalist at heart. He was at the time of death seventy-five years old. The shops were closed in honour of the deceased.

The Dhangar women held a meeting under the presidentship of Mrs. Datre in the hall of the Dhangar Seva Sangh and speeches were delivered by several ladies urging upon women the necessity of learning sewing, hygiene, midwifery, weaving and such other arts.

A meeting of the managers of Akhadas was held on the Reay Market grounds and a committee has been formed with Mr. H. V. Tulpule as Chairman to organise the union of the Akhadas.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

On the 24th the City Municipality adopted a resolution by 17 against 15 votes requesting Government to make vaccination compulsory. It is to be seen what Government does. But generally speaking, compulsion may lead to discontent among the people.

In the same meeting the President announced that Government had given the Vishram Bag Wada to the Municipality for a lakh of rupees. By this step, a long-drawn controversy had ended. The Seva Sadan, the Sanskrit College and such other institutions were very briskly endeavouring to secure the Wada to them. To what use the Wada is put by the Municipality is awaited somewhat anxiously.

Behind the Training College a motor lorry and a cycle collided against each other on the 25th and the cycle was broken into pieces. The rider also was slightly injured.

This year Bombay Presidency Non-Brahman Conference is to be held in Poona and to organise a preliminary Reception Committee a meeting of the Non-Brahmans of Poona was held in the Jedhe mansions.

BRITISH PRESS JUBILANT.

—:o:—

Viceroy's "Firmer Tone."

CHORUS OF APPROVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Viceroy's speech is not only extensively published, but it is generally commented on. Approval is expressed of the firmer tone which was adopted by the Viceroy and which sounded the much-needed word of warning.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that it would be a fatal mistake to let it be supposed that Britain will yield through fear what she will not grant in reason. The paper adds that the Imperial Government and the Government of India have the doubt duty of promoting as much self-rule as India is fit for, and of insisting that peace shall not be disturbed by men trying to force their hands.

Some papers continue to advocate action against the "extremists."—Reuter.

MORE RIGA CANARDS.

—:o:—

Sob Stuff For The Unwary.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Riga.—Campaign against Kulaki has begun very energetically. They have been given three days to depart from various districts in which they live leaving their homes and all their belongings behind. Hundreds of families have thus been evicted from one district alone in course of two days. Soviet press says that Don District is pledged to clear out all Kulaki in course of a week.—Reuter.

SIMON BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

Punishment For Parlicipation.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

It is understood that Government have vetoed the appointment of Dr. Nalinakshya Sanyal, who was recently appointed as University Lecturer on Railway Economics, it is believed, on the ground of taking active part in Simon boycott in London.—Free Press.

STOP PRESS.

—:o:—

MR. KARANDIKAR'S CONFESSION.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In Commons to-day, Attorneys-General read confession by Mr. Vishnu Karandikar, carrying on business as Indian News Service, that the report which he had furnished to the "Daily Express" on Saturday, purporting to be findings of the Simon Commission, was written by himself without any facts and without any information from any official source.—Reuter

LADY READING ILL.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Lady Reading is very seriously ill.—Reuter.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL AND UNREST IN INDIA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

In the Commons, asked what representations had been made to Russian Ambassador regarding activities of Third International in promoting unrest in India as proved by recent cases in Indian Courts, Henderson replied that no representations had been made to Soviet apart from those he had already described in Commons. Incidents mentioned in question occurred before pledges were exchanged and certain recent cases were still "sub-judice."—Reuter.

POLICE RAID GANDHI ASHRAM.

—:o:—

YOUTH LEAGUERS ARRESTED.

No Bail Allowed.

BENARES, Jan. 27.

The Gandhi Ashram, Benares, was searched this morning and Shantiprasad Sinha was arrested and subsequently released on bail.

Two workers of the Youth League, Kedarnath Trivedi and Bidyasing, while they were, it is said, posting some pamphlets were arrested yesterday at one in the night and they were not allowed bail.—Free Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN BANGALORE.

Congress Carries Out Programme.

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

The District Magistrate having issued orders promoting any kind of demonstrations in connection with the Independence Day the State police were out for "pucca" bandobusts." Hartal enjoined by the local Congress Commiete ewas not observed and no dislocation or normal business occurred excepting in respect of a minor incident in which a "Bhajana" procession came into conflict with the police but dispersed quietly.

The State Youth League and the Congress Committee hurriedly carried out Sunday's programme on Saturday night thus avoiding all chances of trouble. Police vigilance continues.—A. P.

Excavations In Rajshahi.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

It is understood that interesting excavations have commenced in Rajshahi District, under the supervision of the Archaelogical Department, and the Varendra Research Society. A relic chamber of considerable area is reported to have been discovered The work of excavation will go on for about three months.—A. P.

FOR THESE LITTLE MERCIES MANY THANKS!

—:o:—

Madras Council Welcomes Lord Irwin Announcement.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The Madras Council re-assembling to-day unanimously passed a resolution welcoming the Viceroy's pronouncement of 31st October. The resolution was moved by Dewan Bahadur Keshav Pillai.

Dewan Bahadur Munuswamy Naidu, the leader of the "Justice" Party, seconded the resolution. He said India was profoundly thankful to Lord Irwin for the clear enunciation of the British policy in India.

A CRY IN WILDERNESS.

Mr. Saldanan moved an amendment urging the acceptance of the conditions laid down by the Delhi Leaders' manifesto to create a favourable atmosphere for the Conference. This amendment was rejected only three voting in favour of it.

Mr. Ranganath Mudaliar ex-Minister moved an amendment deleting the words "to the satisfaction of all parties" and substituting "to the satisfaction, as far as possible, of all the parties by holding the Round Table Conference as early as possible this year with preponderent representation therein of progressive elements in the country."

WE STAND BY VICEROY.

Mr. F. E. James opposing the amendment said that Europeans in India stood by the Viceroy's announcemennt and were anxious to have conference as early as possible.

Sir A. P. Patro, the Chairman of the Madras Provincial Simon Committee, opposing the amendment said that Lord Irwin had made the scope of the Conference clear in his latest speech.—A. P.

B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT

Mr. Munshi's Defiant Attitude.

TWO HOURS WASTED OVER FUTILE DISCUSSION.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Monday evening for the purpose of electing the President in place of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who had to resign as a result of his decision to contest the Assembly bye-election. Mr. D. R. Gharpure, Vice-President, was in the Chair.

At the very outset, Mr. Munshi Mirza Ali objected to certain portion of the minutes of the previous meeting and insisted on the correction being made On being asked to sit down as he was in challenging mood he would not do so, thereby deliberately disobeying the orders of the Chair Though the Chairman had the right under the Constitution to ask a member who defied his rulings to retire he said he would not take the initiative in the matter although he had to admit that a definite order of his was disobeyed.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

Mr. S. K. Patil then moved the adjournment of the House to consider the unruly conduct of Mr. Munshi. In his opinion Mr. Munshi had challenged the dignity of the House and the prestige of the Chair and as such his conduct must not go unchallenged. He had to undertake that most unpleasant duty lest Mr. Munshi's conduct would establish a vicious precedent.

Mr. Krishna Iyer seconded the motion. It was then very hotly debated. In the end Mr. Patil withdrew his motion in the hope that Mr. Munshi would not repeat this kind of conduct in future.

TWO HOURS WASTED.

More than two hours were wasted in the futile discussion over the minutes of the previous meeting. It was then getting very late and the members were not in a mood to proceed with the presidential election. Mr. Abid Ali moved and Mr. S. K. Patil seconded that the meeting be adjourned to the first week of February. There was a great opposition to this motion as some of the members had come prepared to back up their favourites. An insinuation was made that the dilatory tactics were adopted to make it possible for Mr. K. F. Nariman to contest the presidential election. It was explained by the sponsors of the adjournment motion that their object in pressing the adjournment was that such an important question as the election of a president should not be rushed in at the fag end of the meeting.

The adjournment motion was carried by a majority. After a long absence Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had attended the meeting. The other two meetings which were to be subsequently held were also adjourned.

MADRAS RESIGNATIONS.

—:o:—

Governor Accepts 15 Out Of 24 Names.

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Fifteen letters of resignation of the Congress councillors have been accepted by the Governor while the letters of nine others have been returned as irregular since they were conditional resignations to take effect from March 17th.—Free Press.

Yet One More Political Party In Madras.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Jan. 27.—At a meeting yesterday of the Congress M. L. C.'s a new political organisation called the Madras Swarajya Party was formed. the creed of the being the attainment of Swaraj by all legitimate and peaceful means. It will strive through council work to attain the end and it will co-operate with all other parties working with similar end. It will also put up candidates for elections.—Free Press.

CONGRESS AND

A View Of The

(By Observ[er])

The Grini Kamgar Union ought to thank itself for creating a deep feeling of bitterness, resentment antipathy even, in the minds of those who were exposed to the shock of witnessing the unsuccessful attempt, staged by certain men of the contingent led by Mr. Kandalkar and Mrs. Nambiar on the Independence Day last Sunday, at insulting the Congress flag.

THE FALSE POSITION.

It was a very foolish act which the G. K. U should immediately repudiate with due apologies for the unpleasantness caused all round. It is an attempt moreover, that puts all real friends of the Union in a false position in so far as moral and material support the latter has been receiving is concerned. This little article attempts vindication of the position of such of them as cherish the hope of the Union's growing some day into a powerful Trade Union organisation that shall protect the best interests of the textile workers, fighting all attempts at exploitation of this class of workers. One still hopes the Union will ultimately outline the curse of internecine war, the machinations of sinister, inimical agencies working cautiously behind elaborate subterfuge and the general imbecilities that overtake the pioneer enterprise which the Union represents.

AN EXPOSITION.

The Chaupatty incident appears to [illegible] to be distinctly connected with the activities, subtly planned and executed, of some agency of mischief. Intrinsically it was a trifling incident that should properly be pooh-poohed away: but the very fact that it was utilised, with rather a crude cunning, by an Anglo-Indian local daily the next morning for its pure anti-

LARGEST NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

Unfurled At R. L. T. Hostel.

On Sunday morning the inmates of the Ranchhoodas Lotwala Hostel gathered in a large number on the terrace and at 8 a.m. sharp unfurled the National Flag which happened to be the largest in the city of Bombay. The unfurling ceremony was done by Mr. Rashmi Kantawala, and he was followed by other members who paid their individual respects to the flag.

The morning Youth League procession stopped at the Opera House to pay their homage to this flag and in the evening also the huge procession paid the due respects by halting near the building.

In the evening a full 200 candle power lamp was burning and inmates of the Hostel celebrated the day with a very grand feast.

UNITED JAIN STUDENTS' HOME.

—:o:—

The National Flag hoisting ceremony was performed on Sunday at the above institution by Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani, when the inmates of the Home were exhorted always to keep the flag flying.

In the afternoon, the United Jain Students' Home Volunteer Corps, led by Mr. V. J. Daftary, the President of the Home, which consisted mainly of graduates dressed in pure Khaddar, marched from the premises of the above institution to the Congress House.

ALIBAG CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Jan. 27.

Scenes reminiscent of the Non-Co-operation days marked the stir in Alibag on the "Purna Swarajya" day.

The student population of Alibag gave a tremendous response to the country's call. They mustered strong under the presidency of Mr. V. G. Limaye in the Gurgar Hall which was packed to over-flowing. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. K. Sahasrabudhe, G. B. Pundit, Lele and others exhorting the youths to cultivate habits of patriotism, free-mindedness and self-reliance the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"We have become weak, mentally and physically. Every youth and every student try to remove this two-fold ness; and should earnestly tempt to understand the of our country.

Every youth should reso far as possible to discard things and take to wearin deshi clothes, particularly genuine Khaddar as this help the growth of nation dustries enabling those and labourers to get a fu who do not have an idea it is. This meeting of students makes an earnes to all to carry out these tions faithfully and mak country self-reliant."

This meeting was organ the Taru Loka Sewa which, the youthful leade planning to make an i vigorous institution.

The local Congress C with the co-operation o Vidyashram organised I ence meetings at various in the Taluka. A meeti held at Alibag in Ovan Mr. R. L. Gharat pres procession went throug important thoroughfare City. National flag was ed.

The Working Commi lution was read in t all standing, which mously passed. One to recall the halcyon Non-Co-operation m

KARACHI CELE DEPENDENC

—:o:—

Students Enthus National Flag

KAR

In the celebrat dependence Day tional flags were localities. A pr ed to be 10,000 s ber of it carryin passed through t untoward occurr Sind College, w dred spectators railings to wat efforts to persu into sanctionin the national f building The and crashed t persons were s several others jured were immediately.

13 YOUNG MEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Alleged Attempt On Mail Van.

BOMBSHELL FIND.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Thirteen young men arrested yesterday in connection with the attempted mail van robbery in Rajshahi District, and the subsequent recovery of a bombshell in a room in Machuabazar Street, were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning and remanded to custody until February 5.—A. P.

—:o:—

Youth Leaguers Locked Up.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Mr. Nalini Sengupta and 13 others arrested on Saturday in connection with bomb discovery were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday and another accused, Suresh Ganguly, to-day.

All the 15 accused were remanded to jail custody. It is stated the accused after proper enquiry will be placed before the Special Tribunal at Rajshahi, formed in connection with the Natore Mail Robbery Conspiracy case.—Free Press.

Daily Weather Report.

—:o:—

POONA, Jan. 27.

The western disturbance has become unimportant.. The weather has been generally dry over the country except for a quarter of an inch of rain at Pasni. The weather is slightly disturbed over Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Scattered showers of rain are likely in Baluchistan, Sind and Kashmir.—A. P.

CONGRESS MEN UNDER ARREST.

—:o:—

Puri Police Gets Active.

SEQUEL TO INDEPENDENCE DAY.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

While most of the Districts in Bengal and Bihar celebrated the Independence Day yesterday in perfectly peaceful manner, reports from Dacca and Puri state that processions were formed and meetings were held at those places in contravention of Police notifications.

At Dacca, it is reported, that a constable was deprived of his turban, which was thrown away by the processionists when he asked them to produce their license.

At Puri, proceedings have been instituted against half a dozen organisers, including a lawyer, under Sections 143 and; 30 of the Police Act and warrants for similar offences have been issued against Pandit Lingaraj Misra, President of the District Congress Committee, and several prominent residents.—A. P.

—:o:—

Dr. Subbaroyan, the Chief Minister, said that the ultimate responsibility for the solution of the Indian problem lay with Parliament, whose authority was supreme. He declared that Congressmen were fighting for a chimera when they said that they were fighting for Independence.

Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai's resolution was unanimously passed with the addition of the words "and hopes the Round Table Conference will be held this year."—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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